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WANT SENTENCE COMMUTED TO FINE

Counsel for Dare County Man not Waiting for Supreme Court to Pass Upon Case — Judge and Solicitor Refuse to Interfere in Matter.

Special to Telegram.

Raleigh, Aug. 30.—Taking no chances as to the possibility of their client having to serve any part of a one year sentence to the penitentiary on the charge of seduction under promise of marriage in Dare county, counsel for Arthur Williams, well-known young man of the county, went before Governor Kitchin this afternoon to plead for commutation of sentence to a fine in the event the Supreme Court affirms for lower court in the conviction and sentence. They only argued the appeal before the Supreme Court on Tuesday morning. Counsel making this remarkable fight are E. F. Aydlett and B. G. Crisp. There were also here opposing executive clemency B. M. Stringfield,and W. M. Bond. It is a significant fact that both Judge O. H. Allen and Solicitor J. C. B. Ehringhouse, who tried the case refuse to recommend executive interference with the sentence imposed.

KILLS SELF; BLAMES BAD BEER

Washington Doctor Leaves Note Suggesting Analysis of Beverage.

Washington, Aug. 30.—A quantity of bad beer was blamed for the illness which led Dr. John E. Reubasam, of 817 Fourteenth street northwest, to shoot himself in the roof of the mouth with a pistol last night, causing his death in the Emergency Hospital early yesterday morning.

Dr. Reubasam, who was 70 years old, was a sufferer from uremia. In two notes left by the suicide he blamed bad beer for his illness. One note was addressed to the coroner and another to his daughter, Miss Elsie Reubsam.

In his note to the coroner the suicide suggested that the Department of Agriculture take steps to determine what element in beer would cause a man to commit suicide.

MANY ITALIAN CRIMINALS IN NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 30.—The Italian Consul has requested the government to supply him with a list of crimes committed in this state by Italians. The list is wanted by his government. There are in this city no less than 5,000 Italian convicts.

MOSQUITO SAVED HIS LIFE

Attacked Man's Nose as Hammer Fell, and Jerk Dodged It.

Sharon, Pa., Aug. 30.—A mosquito saved the life of John Mahoney yesterday. He was passing a building in course of construction when a workman on the top floor accidentally dropped a heavy hammer.

At the same instant a mosquito tried to alight on Mahoney's nose, causing him to jerk his head backward. The hammer grazed his face and chipped a piece out of the stone pavement.

Had the hammer struck Mahoney on the head it would have crushed his skull. Mahoney declared this the mosquito's attack was so vicious that the pain had caused him to throw his head back, saving his life.

NINE

Fast Boats to Stand Trial for British International Trophy Race.

New York, Aug. 30.—Nine of the fastest motor boats in America received their final overhauling today, preparatory to the elimination trial at Huntington Bay, L. I. From this number three defenders of the British International Trophy Race will be selected. The races occur on September 4, 5, 6.

BLIND TIGERS AT REVOLUTION CAUGHT

Officers Feel That They Have Broken up Nest of Trouble.

For the past several months there has been a great deal of trouble in the neighborhood of Revolution and heretofore the authorities have been unable to get at the right parties and thus wipe out the seat of the crime. Different ones from the sheriff's office have gone there at all times of day and night in an effort to arrest the parties who were raising so much mischief, and had failed until yesterday.

On yesterday the arrest of Charles Robertson, Walter James, and John Reney was made for retailing and gambling. The trial of the men took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Revolution before Justice Sims. These men are supposed to be responsible in a measure for the shooting of Tom Amos by John Grady on last Sunday, in that they sold the liquor on which they tanked up.

The trial of Grady will take place tomorrow before Justice Simms. Amos is said to be getting along very well and his condition is not serious. However he will not be able to appear at the trial on tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The authorities are certain that they have the right parties this time and are hopeful of putting a stop to the disturbances in that vicinity by punishing these law-breakers to the fullest extent.

SPY SEEKS DATA ON CRISIS

German Lieutenant Nabbed Wanted to Learn Naval Preparations.

Plymouth, England, Aug. 30.—Lieutenant Philip M. Schultz, of the Thirteenth Hussars, stationed at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, who was arrested here August 19 last, charged with espionage, was arraigned in open Court for the first time yesterday and the Department of Public Prosecutions made known part of the Government's case.

According to the Public Prosecutor, Lieutenant Schultz was specially commissioned by the German authorities to obtain precise information as to how far the British Government was backing up France in the Moroccan dispute. Specific questions, copies of which were found among his belongings, were to be asked by Schultz regarding the naval preparations, the fortifying of ports and the commissioning and reserve of ships, etc. Insistence was laid on the necessity of the information coming from the officers on the active list of the British army. A copy of the cipher employed by Schultz also was found.

Counsel for the prosecution asserted that the lieutenant had offered considerable sums of money to local residents to procure the desired information. The residents, instead, informed the authorities, and, in conjunction with them, laid a plot to catch the alleged spy. The testimony was not concluded, and the case was adjourned.

Robbed on a Pullman.

Special to Telegram.

Raleigh, Aug. 30.—John Kelly, monotype operator for Edwards & Broughton Printing Company, who has gone for a trip to Atlantic City, has wired back to friends here that he has been robbed of $80 while he was asleep in a Pullman berth. He says railroad authorities have been notified but that he has little hope of recovering his money.

BUYS MANY RIFLES.

Large Shipment Made From New Orleans Addressed to the Governor of Yucatan.

New Orleans, Aug. 30.—The rumors that the cientifices of Mexico were attempting to involve Guatemala and Mexico in an embroglico were given added significance today when it became known that 45,000 rounds of ammunition and cases of rifles went through this port last week addressed to the Governor of Yucatan.

The Governor of Yucatan is M. Pinosnarez, a wealthy and staunch supporter of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., candidate for the presidency and is bitterly opposed to the cientifices.

The munitions of war left this port aboard the British steamer Dunkeld and were carried on a supplementary manifest filed after the departure of the vessel. Federal officails held that this shipment was "in the regular course of trade" and no attempt was made to prevent it.

PROSECUTION RESTS CASE; DEFENSE TO HAVE INNING

Counsel For Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., Will Attempt to Disprove Paul Beattie's Story—Startling Developments Are Expected—Bad Roads Cause Delay in Opening Court Today.

Chesterfield Courthouse, Va., Aug. 30.—The state rested in the Beattie murder trial this afternoon and the defense will now make a desperate attempt to overshadow the circumstantial evidence thrown around the defendant. It is not known just when Henry Clay Beattie will be placed upon the stand.

It is believed that the defense will lay much stress upon the contention that Paul Beattie is not in perfect mental condition and thus prevail upon the jury to disbelieve his testimony.

Chesterfield Courthouse, Va., Aug. 30—As the Beattie murder case now stands the evidence against the defendant is purely circumstantial and it is a question of veracity between Paul Beattie and Henry Clay Beattie. No attempt has so far been made to prove that Paul Beattie bought the gun. The trend of the case is puzzling those who have followed closely other murder cases.

The belief is growing stronger that the defense has a startling surprise in store, largely because of the manner in which Paul Beattie was cross-examined. Never before in a big murder trial was the leading witness for the prosecution handled so easily by the defense as was Paul Beattie on yesterday.

The opening of court this morning was again delayed on account of the bad condition of the roads, making it impossible for the court officials and witnesses to reach the courthouse on time. The automobile in which Prosecuting Attorney Wendenburg was riding was stalled, as was a number of vehicles carrying witnesses.

Miss Louise Reeves, who was maid of honor at the marriage of Miss Owen to Henry Clay Beattie, took the stand and identified the hair pin which Alexander Robertson found on the road near the scene of the murder. Officer Jarrell was called to refute the testimony of Robertson, who has testified to finding two blood spots on the road.

The witness declared that he could not find other blood spots on the road between the scene of the crime and Owen's house.

Detective Scherer testified that he had searched the road twice for other spots, but had been unable to find them. "I heard there were other blood spots, but didn't believe it. I looked especially between telephone post 100 and the belt line with the boy's father, but could not find any evidence of blood. The only blood on the road was the blood spot at the scene of the crime."

Major Patten reiterated the testimony of Scherer. Benjamin Owen, secretary to Governor Mann, and uncle of the slain wife, took the stand and testified that he had hunted for blood stains, but was unable to find any.

Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., took lively interest in the proceedings today.

He slept in a larger room last night and showed visibly an improved condition over yesterday when he looked worn and haggard.

BAN PLACED ON BOOSTER STAMPS BY POSTMASTER GENERAL

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—Serious inconvenience in handling the mails from particular localities is being experienced by the postal authorities on account of general use of adhesive stamps other than United States postage stamps.

In view of the trouble experienced from the use of the Red Cross stamps during the last Christmas holiday period, Postmaster General Hitchcock issued a general order that no adhesive stamps except United States postage stamps should be attached to the address side of a letter or package.

Tens of thousands of stamps now are being issued, including Panama Exposition stamps, various State exposition stamps and what are known as the McNamara legal defense fund stamps, authorized by the American Federation of Labor. Thousands of letters bearing such stamps on the obverse side of the envelopes are being received at the dead letter office. The problem of handling letters bearing such stamps is so serious that it was decided by Postmaster General Hitchcock and Third Assistant Britt that no stamps resembling United States postage stamps may be used on either the obverse or reverse side of mailed envelopes. This order will eliminate from the mails absolutely the Red Cross stamps and the McNamara defense fund stamps, because on their faces they are called "stamps."

After considering the matter Postmaster General Hitchcock decided not to modify his previous order in any respect.

Victim of Salisbury Wreck Brings Suit.

Raleigh, Aug. 30.—A suit entitled Elizabeth Thompson, by her next friend, John W. Thompson, vs. the Southern Railway Company, has been instituted in the Wake county Superior court. Damages are asked in the sum of $1,000 for personal injuries.

Miss Thompson is a daughter of Mr. John W. Thompson, of this city, and the suit is brought as a result of her having been injured in the wreck of No. 22, August 4, near Salisbury, at which time several other Raleigh people were injured including Miss Dinwiddie, Mrs. Fred Habe and Master Fred Habel, Jr.

In the complaint negligence is alleged.

Real Estate Exchanged.

James Dennis has sold to W. D. McAdoo a farm of 31 acres in Center Grove township.

Charles Bolton has sold to J. I. Nance a farm of 50 acres in Jamestown township.

J. O. Foster has sold to M. F. Douglas a house and lot on Holly street.

Hill Hunter has sold to J. O. Foster a house and lot on Macon street.

O. L. Capel has sold to A. J. Jennings a house and lot on Dakota street.

Chas. McNairy has sold to J. W. Norman a house and lot on Patterson street.

TOOK STRYCHNINE IN ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE

When the effect of the dose began to have a sickening effect, Miss Daisy Jones, daughter of M. C. Jones, who lives south east of the city near Climax, informed her parents on Monday that she had swallowed a dose of strychnine in an effort to end her life.

A physician was summoned and Dr. C. S. Gilmer was on the scene in a few hours. It was found that the young lady was not in immediate danger. The dose was not a large one and luckily the effect was such as to cause a portion of the drug to be vomited up, this probably prewenting the effects from being more serious. The young lady has made threats of ending her life before, but it was not thought that she was in earnest. Ill health was the cause of the attempt at self-destruction.

The strychnine had been purchased by Mr. Jones months ago and its presence in the house had long been forgotten by members of the family and it is supposed that the young lady in rummaging around unexpectedly came across the poison and suddenly determined to swallow the dose. She did not mention the fact for some little time afterwards, but when she realized that intense suffering would follow she told her parents of the deed.

MAINE

Was Blown up by Outside Explosion According to Latest Report.

El Paso, Texas, Aug. 30.—According to Avery G. Curry, just arrived here from Havana, the navy department has positive evidence that the United States Battleship Maine was blown up from an outside explosion and not from the explosion of a magazine on board, as has been contended by naval authorities of late.

New Charters.

Special to Telegram.

Raleigh, Aug. 30.—The Bank of Brunswick, Southport, N. C., is chartered for a general banking business in this seaport town at the mouth of the lower Cape Fear river. The capital is $25,000 authorized and $10,000 subscribed by W. H. Pyke, C. Ed Taylor, Robert Ruark and others. There is also a charter for the C. B. Cheatham Company, Louisburg, capital $50,000, by L. R. Cheatham and others, for a leaf tobacco business.

PRISONER WILL BE FREED ON THE PAYMENT OF FINE

Special to Telegram.

Raleigh, Aug. 30.—On condition that the prisoner pay a fine of $66 by August 30 when he is to have his freedom Governor Kitchin commutes the sentence of Meak Erwin, serving twelve months on the roads in Rowan county for assault with deadly weapon. The judge had offered to let the prisoner off with the payment of $100 fine, but he could not raise it at the time. And both the judge and the solicitor recommend that the adjustment on the basis of paying $66 be made. He has served one third of his sentence.

CROPS DETERIORATING IN PITT AND BEAUFORT COUNTIES.

Special to Telegram.

Raleigh, Aug. 30.—Secretary of State J. Bryan Grimes, just back from a stay of several days in Pitt and Beaufort counties, says he never saw such deterioration of crops as has taken place the past thirty days in the sections of these counties he visited, due to drought conditions that have prevailed with occasional slight relief all the season. A month ago he considered the crop conditions the finest he ever saw. Now none of the farmers are expecting to gather over a two-thirds yield. Numbers of the creeks that were never known to dry up before are in such condition that they can be traversed on foot without getting in the water at all.

LUTHERAN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES REPORT FINE PROGRESS.

Concord, Aug. 30.—The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the North Carolina Lutheran Synod, which has been in session for three days at St. John's Lutheran church, six miles from Concord, adjourned Sunday.

The conference was attended by about one hundred delegates from various parts of the state and an interesting program was rendered at each session. The president's report showed that the banner church for the year was St. James Lutheran church of Concord, the Woman's Missionary Society of that church raising $384.84. The banner for the Young People's Society was awarded to St. Mark's Lutheran church of Charlotte, the society having raised during the year $112.50. The nearest competitors being Elizabeth College, with $102 and St. Marks, China Grove, with $100.50.

The total membership of the woman's societies is 1,670. Total contributions $4,752.44.

Number of children's societies reported 34; membership 898; contributions for the year, $762.26—the goal for next year being $1,000.

The young people's societies number 24 and there were 15 new ones reported wit hs total membership of 556 and contributions amounting to 973.71.

NEW RULES FOR JUDGING EXHIBITS

Commissioner Graham Induces Fair Associations to Improve System.

Special to Telegram.

Raleigh, Aug. 30.—Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham has completed a series of regulations and rules that he induced the representatives of the county and district fairs in North Carolina to adopt today during the conference of these representatives called by him. They specify the territory in which each fair shall operate in so far as the premium awards is concerned and rules for the judging of exhibits, especially of animals, corn, grains and other farm products. The specification is made that the single judge system shall prevail as far as is practicable. The rules laid down by the department of agriculture for the judging of corn and grains to award department premiums are specified for use in all the fairs. Twenty fair associations were invited to send delegates to the conference.

GATES MADE A LATER WILL

Final Testament Differs From One Previously Announced.

New York, Aug. 30.—John W. Gates made a will of much later date than the one drawn a year ago last spring by former Justice Gildesleeve, the details of which have been made public. This became known through the following statement issued by Mr. Gates' lawyers:

"Referring to the report recently published concerning the will of John W. Gates, representatives of Mrs. Gates and her son Charles G. Gates, have stated that the report referred to, which it should be understood did not emanate from them, must have been founded upon a misapprehension.

"The will mentioned in the published statement was revoked by another will in March, 1911, and this later will was modified by a codicil executed two months later. The last will contains a number of bequests to relatives and friends, amounting to about $700,000. It provides for the payment of a balance of a donation made by Mr. Gates to the Methodist Episcopal Board of Education and $100,000 is left to the Mary Gates Hospital of Port Arthur, Tex. This will contains a bequest of $1,000,000 to Charles G. Gates, and also creates for his benefit a trust, the principal of which will amount to about $2,000,000. This trust is to continue during his life.

"Mrs. Gates receives the residence at Port Arthur, the stable and garage in this city, and all household and personal effects. She is named as residuary legatee, but Mrs. Gates, in purusance of the wish of her husband, expressed to her during his illness, has arranged to turn over to her son a part of the portion of the estate bequeathed to her sufficiently large to make their shares approximately equal.

"Mrs. Gates and Charles G. Gates only are named as executrix and executor of the will, soon to be presented for probate in Jefferson county, Texas, where Mr. Gates lived."

In the first will a large bequest was made Mrs. Charles G. Gates. The date of the new will about corresponds to the time when ineffectual efforts were made to have her drop her divorce suit. Because of Charles Gates' gambling propensities, it is thought the trust provision is made.

Instead of $40,000,000 as at first reported, Mr. Gates' fortune is now estimated at $10,000,000.

Suspicious Characters Arrested.

Two men, E. M. Brown, white, and John Moore, colored, were arrested last night and brought before Justice Collins this morning at ten o'clock, charged with vagrancy and with being suspicious characters. Unfortunately for them they were resting around the wrong place for Deputy Sheriff Crutchfield, on finding that they had no business in that vicinity, arrested them and brought them to town. It is suspected that they are wanted somewhere and will be held here awaiting developments. In the meantime they will be worked on the county roads to pass th time away. Brown was fined $10 and costs, and Moore $25 and costs. Both were sent to the county roads in default of payment.

FARMERS DISCUSS MATTERS OF INTEREST

Second Day of Convention Characterized by Practical Program—Ladies Take Much Interest in Farm Home Problems and Their Solution.

Special to Telegram.

Raleigh, Aug. 30.—The second day of the State Farmer's Convention was characterized by intensely practical and profitable programs for both the farmers and their wives, the ladies devoting their attention to the farm home problems and their solution by specialists. There were numbers of valuable addresses before the farmers, especially notable being by C. B. Williams, director of the Experiment Station; J. C. McNutt, of the A. & M. College, and C. R. Hudson, of the State Department of Agriculture, on matters pertaining to soils, selection of seed and care of stock. Also as to North Carolina experimental work. There was an address on tobacco curing by W. W. Garner of the United States Department of Agriculture; W. H. Merriman, of Illinois, told of his personal experience in hog raising and W. H. Caldwell, of the Guernsey Club, talked lucidly of dairying. There are over three hundred farmers here for the convention and the sessions are proving especially profitable.

FEDERAL FINANCES SLUMP

Treasury Deficit of $22,000,000 Indicated For August.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—Government finances for this month will not compare favorably with August, 1910.

A deficit of $22,000,000 on ordinary accounts already is shown in comparison with a deficit of $14,000,000 last year. Customs receipts show a decrease of $4,000,000 as compared with a year ago. The government's total expenditures for the same period are more than $22,000,000 greater.

July and August, however, are regarded as "heavy spenders" for the Treasury, and financial sharps predict that the cash drawer will get o nan even keel again by winter.

MRS. ROOSEVELT WILL ATTEND CHRISTENING

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 30.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt will attend the christening of her granddaughter, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. The date for the christening has not yet been fixed. The name of the little girl will be Grace Green Roosevelt.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF REX HOSPITAL ARRIVES.

Raleigh, Aug. 30.—Mrs. Rosalie V. Blankenship has arrived in the city to assume her duties as superintendent of Rex. Hospital, she having been elected to this position by the Board of Trustees on August 10th, to succeed Miss Helen Orchard.

Mrs. Blankenship is a native of Virginia, her home being in Richmond. She graduated from the Maryland State Hospital and later took post-graduate work. Previous to her election as superintendent of the Vaughan Memorial Hospital in Selma, Alabama. She comes to Raleigh highly recommended, having been very efficient in her previous positions. She has a broad scope of experience and the trustees felt that in selecting her to the high position of superintendent of Rex, that they chose the right person.

STORM

Losses in Charleston and Along Coast will Amount to Millions of Dollars.

Charleston, Aug. 30.—While communication with points along the coast is still badly crippled it is estimated from the reports now received that the monetary losses from the storm will be in the neighborhood of $5,000,000.

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IS BUSINESS GOOD OR BAD?

The answer to the above question, if it be sought in Wall Street, New York City, and in other quarters where Wall Street methods are emulated and imitated, will depend on whether the men who control are at the moment interested in making business good or bad. Bad business conditions frequently make as much money for Wall Street as the street has ever secured when business was good. In other words, the business of Wall Street is stock gambling and other kinds of speculation; and when it is desired to buy the gamblers attempt to depress the market and bring on bad conditions; and when it is desired to sell they attempt to create good conditions and to boost the prices of whatever the speculators have for sale. So the answer to the question asked in the caption above, in Wall Street and wherever in this country Wall Street methods obtain, will depend on whether the speculators are trying to depress or to inflate the market. The Norfolk Landmark notes a peculiar phase of conditions in the following paragraphs:

"Either the reports of bad business which have been emanating from Wall Street and other sources of inspired information are incorrect or the importers who purvey to the most expensive tastes are making costly mistakes. During the month of July, 1911, twice as much champagne was brought into the country as had been imported in the same month of the preceding year, and almost as great proportionate increases were recorded in the diamond and tobacco lines.

"The importers would seem to have the better of the alternatives. They are not gamblers, trying to bull or bear markets, but business men who are investing their money in goods which they have an excellent chance of converting speedily into more money than they had cost. The men of the exchanges deal in different commodities and pursue alien methods. They strive to depress securities so they may buy cheaply or they boost them for the purpose of unloading on an unsuspecting and easy public.

"The record of importation is a verification of the statement recently made by a prominent railway magnate concerning the existence of a'lie factory.'"

The days of the watermelon are numbered.

The first gun of the campaign, dischargedby President Taft, was a popgun.

Harry Atwood, aviator, "King of the Air." Harry is a high flyer and has shown wonderful ability for sustaining that kind of flight.

The experts assert that the average soda fountain is full of germs. On its face that looks like a conspiracy originating among the young men.

Dr. Wiley, the man who asks questions and is frequently unable to answer his own interrogations, comes forward with the query, "What is sausage?" Dog-gone if we know.

Paris newspaper says that the summer of the year 627 was worse than the present summer. That newspaper has the "oldest inhabitant" beaten to a frazzle if it remembers that summer.

The Greenville Piedmont wants to know why Senator-elect Vardaman of Mississippi, went to Hendersonville to give out an interview. The Senator went to Hendersonville to rest, no doubt, and the wonderful scenery and climate of that section inspired and stimulated him to give out an interview that was unusually readable.

SLOCUM'S CAPTAIN FREE.

Van Shaick, Out of Sing Sing at 71, Hopes to Do Many Years of Useful Work.

Without an old acquaintance to greet him, Capt. William H. Van Shaick, paroled from Sing Sing prison after serving three and a half of his 10-year sentence, following the burning of the General Slocum and the loss of 1,031 lives on June 15, 1904, came into the Grand Central station at noon Saturday and started out to find his wife and friends. He had not notified them of the fact that he had been paroled by the United States government and he was not even sure of the house in which he would find Mrs. Van Shaick, whom he married when he was under indictment for neglect of duty. The first of his old friends to greet him was A. L. Link, who recognized him and pointed out the house in Ninety-eighth street where Mrs. Van chaick has been boarding.

The aged steamboat captain rang the bell and Mrs. Pierce, the landlady, and an old friend of Captain and Mrs. Van Schaick, answered the bell. "It's Captain Billy," she exclaimed, when she had recovered from her surprise, and she led him into the parlor. Mrs. Van Schaick was not at home, and was not expected until 5 o'clock in the evening. In the meantime Captain Van Schaick took a walk around the neighborhood where he had lived for many years. He found few of his former friends and went back to Mrs. Pierce's before his wife returned.

When Mrs. Van Schaick came home Mrs. Pierce met her and said:

"You have a visitor."

The expression on her face gave Mrs. Van Schaick to understand who the visitor was, for the parole of the captain had been expected for two months past. She rushed into the parlor and threw her arms around the man she had worked valiantly for, first to save him from a sentence and then to get him pardoned by the government.

The news that "Captain Billy" was out of Sing Sing spread through the neighborhood and in the evening a score of friends of the captain and Mrs. Van Schaick called at the house.

Captain Van Schaick appears to have aged greatly in the time he spent in prison, but he was very bright and cheerful as he talked over his plans, and he was at ease when he let his mind wander back over the story of the Slocum. He is very thin and the shake of his hand is not vigorous. The captain is 71 now, and the injuries he received when the disaster occurred have weakened him. In spite of this, he does not consider himself a broken or useless man. He has hopes of returning to work after he has had a long rest. His hands are brown and covered with scars of the burns he suffered seven years ago. Yesterday he wore blue trousers and a white shirt without a collar. He sat in an easy chair and smoked a cigar, talking in a frank and open way of anything he was asked about.

"I'll pick up right away," he said, "just as soon as I can 'bust' out among the boys again and take a few trips around the bay and up and down the river. They all know me and will be mighty glad to see me back. Oh, no, I shall never be a steamboat captain again. Too old for that, and I don't care for it again. But if I do say it myself, I would be worth my weight in gold to some company that has a lot of boats to look after, because I know everything about a boat from a dishpan in the galley to the pilot wheel. Just now I am going to take it easy, maybe till spring. Now that I'm out, my wife will brighten up. She's a sensible woman and nothing much bothers her."

Mrs. Van Schaick, who is 40 years the junior of the captain, was not at home yesterday. She is a trained nurse and goes out on cases when called. Captain Van Schaick said that she would probably give up nursing and spend her time with him. At the time of the Slocum disaster Mrs. Van Schaick was superintendent of nurses in the Lebanon Hospital, in the Bronx, and at the head of eight nurses she went to North Brother Island to assist in caring for those saved from the wreck. She received a certificate of honor from the government for her services. When the captain was sent to Sing Sing she procured 230,000 names to a petition asking for his pardon. While her husband has been in prison she has kept up nursing while working for his release.—New York Times.

DOOM OF OLD TEXAS.

Broadside of 10 12-inch Guns From the Delaware to End Her.

The old battleship Texas, now the San Marcos, will be under fire for the third time in her history this week. The first time the old ship was under fire was at the battle of Santiago, when she gained a world-wide fame as the ship commanded by the late Admiral, then Captain, "Jack" Philip.

So they changed the Texas to the San Marcos, and the officials of the Navy Department wondered what to do with Philip's old ship. Last March they found a use for her. She was designated as a target to test the penetrating power of the 12-inch shells used by the Atlantic fleet. The battleship New Hampshire got the job of bombarding the ancient battleship. Chesapeake bay was the scene of the firing test, and when it was all over theSan Marcos looked as if it had been through a dozen battles of Santiago instead of one.

Great jagged holes were torn in her defenseless armor-plated sides, her military masts were shot to pieces, the bridge where Philip stood when Carvera went forth to face his great defeat was riddled until it was a tangled mass of shattered steel, and her decks were piled deep in the debris made by the New Hampshire's shells.

Nobody who saw the San Marcos after that test believed that she would ever again face the fire of a modern battleship. The New Hampshire is not a Dreadnaught, and now that the Atlantic fleet has four ships of that type it was decided some weeks ago that the time to find out what a Dreadnaught could do to a battleship had arrived, and so they decided to patch up the old San Marcos and use her as a target for the Delaware, which represented the United States at the coronation of King George.

The test that will take place in the Chesapeake will be the first of the kind in which an American Dreadnaught has figured. The firing is to take place some time today, and it is said that every one of the 10 12-inch guns will be fired. This broadside will be the greatest in destructive power ever fired by a single battleship in the history of this navy. It is believed that it will end the career of the old Texas forever.

The destruction of the San Marcos will be witnessed by most of the officers and men of the Atlantic fleet, and most of the ships in the vicinity of Tangier Island when the Delaware fires her broadside of 8,500 pounds of steel.—New York Times.

SAYS BIG WAGES RUIN BOYS.

Salary of $10 Makes Civil Service Messengers Too Cocky to Work.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Civil service messenger boys at $10 a week are a failure. R. A. Widowson, secretary to the Civil Service Commission, says so, and adds that he would like to find an exception to his rule. While he is seeking for one to prove that he is wrong, the work of his office is piling up and he is forced to have $20-a-week clerks do the bulk of his messenger work.

"Good messenger boys at $10 a week are impossible," he says. "You can take a youngster working for a corporation at $3 a week, work him like a dog, kick him around, abuse him in every way, and he sticks closer than a brother.

"But one of these young princes that condescend to take the civil service examination! Well, I should say not."

The trouble, according to Mr. Widowson, is that the boys cannot stand prosperity. Used to receiving small wages and smoking cigarettes with the rest of the gang, they soon take to smoking cigars and playing poker when their envelope contains $10 instead of $5. Advertisements have been inserted in the newspapers calling for boys whose heads will not be turned by money.

MANY EAGER TO QUIT ARMY.

Number Willing to Pay Surprises Major General Grant.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Reasons which prompt so many soldiers to seek release from the United States army by the purchase of their discharge is inexplicable to Maj. Gen. Frederick D. Grant.

He commanded the Department of the East during the last fiscal year and in a report to the War Department says that 623 applications for discharge by purchase were acted upon by his department during the year.

"It seems incredible to me," General Grant says, "that so many soldiers in times like the present, when industrial conditions in our country are not the best, should desire to leave the service and are willing to pay a sum which to them is considerable for the privilege of doing so. When one thinks of the generous provision the government makes for its soldiers this restlessness cannot be accounted for.

HUNGARY TO AID BAPTISTS.

Government to Approve Project for a Great University.

Vienna, Aug. 30.—The Hungarian Minister of Education has practically approved the project for the erection of an American-Canadian Baptist University, to cost $100,000, at Crosswarden. Only a few unimportant differences remain to be adjusted, and it is hoped the charter will be granted in October.

The plan to erect such a university originated with a Canadian pastor, Rev. Joseph Weilinger, who traveled in Hungary in 1910. Finding strong local support in the project he undertook to raise the necessary funds in the United States and Canada, and a landed proprietor of Crosswarden presented an adequate site.

It is intended to train Baptist pastors and teachers, admitting not onlyy Hungarians, but students of other nationalities. It is expected that a number of Americans will be glad to avail themselves of the courses. The official languages of the University lectures and teachings will be Hungarian and German.

Rollingstone Nomoss—Wot's a kleptomaniac, Tatters?

Tatterdon Torn—A kleptomaniac, Rolly, is a feller wot steals fer de love of stealin', not because he wants de stuff.

Rollingstone Nomoss—Gee! Den I must be one. I swiped a cake o' soap today.

LAWYERS DISCUSS DELAYS OF THE LAW

Special to Telegram.

Boston, Aug. 30.—"Delays of the law" and unnecessary cost in litigation, dealt with at great length in the report of the special committee of the American Bar Association, occupied the chief interest at today's session of the thirty-fourth annual convention of the association, meeting in Huntington Hall. Many and varied were the recommendations made by the committee, one of the largest in number of members in the association.

Changes in the method of taking and recording testimony and in the regulation of appeals were among the most important general suggestions made by the committee in its voluminous report.

The special committee was appointed at the meeting of the association in 1907, and continued at each annual meeting since then, being charged with considering the alleged evils in judicial administration and remedial procedure, suggesting remedies and formulating proposed laws. Its report shows it to have been one of the most active bodies in the country toward correction of imperfections in national institutions.

Today's sesion was opened with the reading of a paper by Justice Henry B. Brown of the United States Supreme Court, retired, on "The New Federal Judicial Code," the discussion of which was joined in by many of the delegates to the convention. Then followed the report of the committee on compensation for industrial accidents and their prevention, the committee on courts of admiralty, and the committee of government liens on real estate.

One of the most important subjects considered by the special committee on remedies towards prevention of delays was the preparation of a bill providing for the abolition of different forms of proceedure betweens actions at law and cases in equity in the Federal courts. The committee reported that in the committees of judiciary in both House and Senate, the bills to this effect presented by the association committee were objected to on the ground that their provisions would interfere with the province of a jury. But the association's committee declared to the Congressmen its opinion that, instead of impairing the value of a trial by jury, the amendments proposed tended to increase its value and to promote the determination of cases upon the merits, rather than upon technical objections which do not affect the merits, and to which juries pay no attention. "By giving more finality to the verdict of the jury," says the committee, "rendered when the facts of a case are fresh in the memory of witnesses, and permitting the appellate courts to pass directly upon the questions of law involved without the necessity of ordering a new trial, would make it possible to terminate every cause upon its real merits, present these merits fairly to the court and put an end to the litigation as soon as this can be done consistently with giving a full and fair hearing to both parties.

"We could not discover that there was any objection in either congressional committee except that arising from a conservatism which is reluctant to make any change whatever. Nevertheless our efforts failed to obtain a report to the House or the Senate from the full committee of either body."

Other bills suggested to Congress by the association's committee would make more stringent the regulations in regard to writs of error, appeals in criminal cases and habeas corpus proceedings. Some members of each of the congressional committees were unwilling to put any limitations whatever upon the right of appeal and criminal cases, according to the report of the association's committee.

The committee reports that bills for this purpose similar to those which it advocated before Congress had been passed by the legislatures of Kansas, Illinois and Wisconsin, to apply to the State courts, and that they are under consideration by the legislatures of Ohio and New Yor.

To decrease the expenses in proceedings of appeal and writs of error, the committee discountenances the prevailing system of clerk fees, declaring that "the expenses of the administration of justice should not be paid out of the fees exacted from suitors. The country can better afford to maintain its courts and provide from the public treasuries for all suitable expenses of the administration of the law."

Another recommendation of the committee which it reported was not approved by Congress was for the appointment of stenographers in the Federal courts and the fixing of their duties and compensation.

A progressive proposal for time-saving was made by the committee in the matter of consideration of cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, that "either party may introduce oral testimony and have examination of witnesses in open court." The present custom in such cases is to have all the testimony written.

A like imperfection was declared by the committee to exist in the manner of dealing with equity cases, in which all testimony is taken out of court. Among the objections that the committee declares have been made to their proposal for court testimony in equity cases is that the judge will say: "I do not care to hear the testimony because I must read it."

The committee says: "We find the actual practice usually to be that when a judge hears testimony he does not read it 'in extenso' afterwards but refers to it as his attention is drawn by the briefs of counsel or by his own investigation. In point of fact, one great object of the change is to relieve him from the burden of reading all the testimony to give him the testimony in all its freshness and enable him to ask of the witnesses such questions as may tend to elucidate the case upon the merits." The committee has presented bills to this effect to Congress and declares that "nothing but the conservatism to which reference has been made will prevent the adoption of the reform practice in all equity cases."

While this would save time, it would entail expense to bring witnesses into court, but the committee adds "the entire annual cost of the judicial administration of the United States is less than that of one of the great battleships which we find it so easy to construct."

In advocating the presentation of testimony directly in court the committee declares it would forestall many of the tricks and subterfuges now resorted to by crafty lawyers out of court. It says: "If the law is a mere game in which the man who is cleverest in the rules of the game will win, then by all means let us retain these tricks of the trade and add to them all those that once existed, but which have inconsiderately been abolished. But if it be, as we believe, the function of a court to do justice between the parties, all requirements which interfere with the administration of justice should be repealed."

As another time-saving and correctional measure, the committee suggests the increase in the practice of consideration by the Supreme Court directly of judgments of the highest court of the State in which a party had asserted a claim under the constitution and laws of the United States, and a decision of the State courhts had been adversed this claim.

"This jurisdiction," says the committee, "has been exercised most beneficially and some of the most important decisions of the Supreme Court have been made under the powers thus conferred. It is not too much to say that without the power which the Supreme Court in these cases (in every one of which the decision for the lower court was reversed) maintained for the Federal government, we should not have been a nation, and would have gone to pieces. Indeed, a government without the powers thus asserted would not have been worth preserving."

The committee dialated to frown upon "contingent fees" in cases of "workmen's compensation." It calls the practice "ambulance chasing" and declares: "There are practitioners who keep their scouts on the lookout for accidents, seek employment at once from the person injured, engage to pay the expenses of the litigation upon contingent fees, often amounting to 50 per cent of their recovery. This is the natural consequence of the failure of the States to make any provision for compensation in a more reasonable manner in such instances."

The committee on compensation for industrial accidents and their prevention reported rapid progress by the National Civic Federation in the formulation of laws on the subject.

Three important matters were reported on by the committee on courts of admiralty. In one the committee has already achieved its object in the passage by Congress of an act "relating to lien on vessels for repairs, supplies and other necessaries." The brevity of the extra session, according to the committee, was all that prevented action by Congress on the other two proposed bills—"to authorize the maintenance of actions for negligence causing death in maritime cases," and "to permit the owners of certain vessels and the owners and underwriters of cargo laden theron to sue the United States."

Tonight the annual address will be made by William B. Hornblower of New York, on "Anti-Trust Legislation and Litigation." The last session of the convention will be held tomorrow morning, when the election of officers of the association will be held and the meeting place of the next annual convention selected. There is much discussion among the delegates as to the 1912 convention city, but the general impression seems to be that some city in the Middle West or on the Pacific Coast will be chosen.

Loss of Time Means Loss of Pay.

Kidney trouble and the ills it breeds means lost time and lost pay to many a working man. M. Balent, 1214 Little Penna St., Streator, Ill., was so bad from kidney and bladder trouble that he could not work, but he says: "I took Foley Kidney Pills for only a short time and got entirely well and was soon able to go back to work, and am feeling well and healthier than before." Foley Kidney Pills are tonic in action, quick in results—a good friend to the working man or woman who suffers from kidney ills. Howard Gardner.

Everybody in the house gets a day out but mother.

To be sure of a supply for the long winter months that are rapidly approaching

Order Your Coal Now

Prices are low. They'll soon be higher. As to the quality of our coal—there's none better.

The Greensboro Ice & Coal Co.

Still have a supply of Seasonable Summer Goods, Genuine Porcelain Lined Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Tools of different kinds, different kinds of water coolers, The King Fly Killer, Lawn Hose, Lawn Mowers, Reap Hooks, and many other useful articles.

Yours to please,

Greensboro Hardware Co.,

Phone 131 221 South Elm St

The Commercial National Bank

Greensboro, N. C.

Capital and Undivided Profits, $220,000.00

F. B. RICKS, President. F. C. BOYLES, Cashier.
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We solicit accounts from individuals, firms and corporations, issue Certificates of Deposit and sell Foreign Exchange.

4 Per Cent. Paid on Savings Deposits.

A Young Man With $500.00

Wanted to go into business—but the particular business he had in mind required $1,500. It was easy for him to raise the other thousand dollars when he showed by his bank book that he had a definite plan of saving part of his income every week. Men with money are not afraid to lend to young fellows of that sort.

Plan to save something every week—if it's only a dollar.

With Capital of $300,000.00 and Resources of $1,350,000.00, conservatively managed by men of known integrity and ability, this bank is one of the strongest in the State.

The 4 per cent interest we pay, compounded 4 times a year, makes your money GROW.

American Exchange Bank

CAPITAL ..... $300,000.00.

R. G. VAUGHN, President. J. W. SCOTT, Vice-President.
F. H. NICHOLSON, Asst. Cashier.

There is
BEAUTY, DURABILITY and SATISFACTION
in every monument made by
Englehart Granite and Marble Works
Our specialty
WINNSBORO BLUE GRANITE.
Phone 281.

Have not gone out of business, but have moved to 214 South Elm Street

W. L. PEGG

Op. Benbow Hotel. JEWELER

PNEUMONIA

left me with a frightful cough and very weak. I had spells when I could hardly breathe or speak for 10 to 20 minutes. My doctor could not help me, but I was completely cured by

DR. KING'S New Discovery

Mrs. J. E. Cox, Joliet, Ill.
50c AND $1.00 AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

We are prepared to do any kind of Hauling—Freight, Household Goods, Office Furniture, Safes, Pianos, Wood, Stone, Lumber, Brick—anything.

Phone No. 8

When you want anything moved.

Cunningham Bros.

Coal---Wood

UNHAPPINESS DISPELLED.

Men and Women Unanimous About It.

Many women weep and wail and refuse to be comforted because their once magnificent tresses have become thin and faded. Many men incline to profanity because the flies bite through the thin thatch on their craniums. It will be good news to the miserable of both sexes, to learn that Newbro's Herpicide has been placed upon the market. This is the new scalp germicide and antiseptic that acts by destroying the germ or microbe that is the underlying cause of all hair destruction. Herpicide is a new preparation, made after a new formula on an entirely new principle. Anyone who has tried it will testify as to its worth. Try it yourself and be convinced. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

One dollar bottles guaranteed.

Fariss-Klutz Drug Co., and Greensboro Drug Co., Special Agents.

TORY PARTY IN ENGLAND IS IN STATE OF CONFUSION

Utter Defeat of Veto Bill Cause--Forces of Unionism will Unite, However, When Home Rule Campaign Begins.

Special to Telegram.
(By PHILIP EVERETT.)

London, Aug. 30.—At present even the most sturdy Tory must admit that his party is in a state of terrible discord and confusion after the utter defeat on the veto bill, but in less than three weeks the great Home Rule campaign will begin and prominent Unionists assert that the opening of it will see the forces of Unionism a solid homogeneous body once more.

I had a talk a few days ago with Mr. Steel-Maitland, chief organizer of the Unionist party, who took a very optimistic view of the future, and said:

"Unionists, despite their differences over the last phase of the Parliament bill, will bury the hatchet and join forces in the great fight against disunion. Active preparations are now being made on both sides for the forthcoming battle, and every effort is being made to perfect both the Unionist and Radical organizations.

"I have not the least hesitation in stating that the differences between the 'Surrender' and 'No Surrender' sections of the Unionist party will be forgotten when the time for action arrives.

"It must be remembered that the difference between them was one of method and not principles. The menace of Home Rule will effectively heal the split, for that great issue comes before party or sectional dissensions.

"With regard to the campaign itself, I am afraid that it is impossible to give details at the moment, but you may rest assured that the party will not be behindhand when the time arrives for the question to be thrashed out before the country.

"We are not allowing the grass to grow under our feet, and everything is being done to strengthen and perfect our forces."

The Anti-Home Rule campaign will be the feature of the autumn political season, to be opened at Belfast on September 23.

On that day Sir Edward Carson, M. P. the chairman of the Irish Unionist Parliamentary party, and vice president of the Unionist Council will address a mass meeting at Belfast. All the Ulster members are expected to be present.

On the following Monday, the 25th, the Council of the party will meet to discuss the plans of campaign which is to be organized not only in Ireland, but also in England.

In Ireland it will, of course, take the form of preparations to deal with Home Rule when carried into effect.

In England it will be carried on by political propaganda.

Even at the present time a certain amount of political work is being undertaken by anti Home Rule speakers. Their efforts are being specially concentrated on "doubtful" constituencies.

Immovable Radical seats are to be left alone, as are also those pronouncedly Conservative.

There is good reason to believe that the Prince of Wales will not remain after Christmas on board H. M. S. "Hindustan," or whichever ship he is then serving, and that, in the early part of next year, he will be attached to one of the cavalry regiments stationed at Aldershot, in order that he may commence his military training.

The Heir Apparent's future is still undetermined, and the king is not likely to come to any decision until after his return from India. The young Prince, if his own desires were followed, would probably like to continue in the navy, as he loves the sea, and everything connected with it. There are many weighty reasons, however, why the heir apparent should not serve in the navy, not the least being the comparatively long periods he would be compelled to be away from home, so that ultimately he will be identified more closely with the army than with the navy.

Now that Princess Louise of Battenburg and Princess Henry of Prussia have had their "baptism of the air" by being taken up in aeroplanes, at Eastchurch, the possibility of a Prince nearer to the throne, or even of the king himself having a flight is being discussed in aviation circles. With a good pilot on a calm day there would be no risk at all, the pilot, of course, would make an ordinary flight, and would not attempt trick flying; and there is not the slightest doubt that under these conditions flying is as safe as is motoring. It cannot be too wisely known that although some flying accidents have been inexplicable, none of them has occurred to experienced pilots making ordinary simple excursions into the air.

The scarcity of ore in Furness, which has been felt for some time, has become a serious problem to mine owners and iron smelters, and the latter have had to import largely from abroad to help out local supplies.

With a view to finding if new supplies existed, Lincoln Toetill, a water diviner of Harwood, near Bolton, has been carrying out a series of interesting tests.

He used a steel rod in place of the usual hazel twig, and stated that he found ores in various parts of the district near to Barrow. In one place he found beds varying in width from 10 feet to 75 feet.

He was, however, unable to tell the depth of the metal from the surface. He tested over ground where ore was known to exist, at Newton in Furness, and his findings agreed with the known facts, his steel rod being violently agitated wherever the ore lay under the surface.

The naval airship at Barrow is about to make its second appearance, this time to undergo trimming tests preparatory to short aerial trips. Work on the airship was commenced two years ago; its launching was officially expected in June, 1910; the vessel was actually launched last May; it was then found seriously at fault, and has since, and for the third time been considerably altered.

The Barrow airship is of the right type established by Zeppelin, but it embodies a number of improvements. The failure to succeed in the first launching apparently was due to blunders in general design; indeed, the balance of the airship has proved to be incorrect over and over again, and the distribution of cars and fuselage has had to be entirely changed also, it has been demonstrated by hard experience that the weight of the cars, engines and fuselage was excessive, and during the past few weeks the gangway between the cars has been removed and the cars have been brought closer together.

Ever since the airship took shape in its shed the question of balancing it has been a difficulty. Two accidents, causing serious delays, were due to initial miscalculations, but it is believed now that the trouble has been overcome.

There has been too undue haste in the preparation for trials now to be made. The vessel was brought out of its shed last May, and was moored in the dock so successfully that it withstood a breeze stronger than anything that the Zeppelins have weathered, yet not as strong as reported. At any rate, it was satisfactory so far as it went.

The airship holds 706,330 cubic feet of hydrogen, and the cost of inflation is about $1,500. Japan is getting ready a huge airship of a similar type, but 90 feet larger than the British vessel. Wild statements have been published concerning this Japanese experiment, which is certainly going to give its builders a lot of trouble. The engine power of the "Yamada Isaburo" dirigible is said to be 720 h. p. out of which a speed of 70 miles per hour is anticipated. It is, however, quite impossible to drive an airship of any known method of construction at such a velocity through the air. The weight must be strictly limited, and the gravest problem of construction is to give sufficient strength to withstand air pressure at a moderate wind of 30 miles an hour.

The following amusing story comes from Rome.

Notwithstanding the great heat which prevailed in Rome, in common with other European capitals, the King and Queen of Italy have been spending some time at the Quirinal. Last week they decided upon a little excursion to the Sanctuary of Palombura-Sabina by motor car. Their only attendant, a member of the household, was in civilian attire. When the party arrived at the old church, the gates of which are seldom opened, the royal visitors alighted, and the king asked a peasant where they could obtain the key of the edifice. "At the house of the Sacristan," came the reply, the peasant pointing to a small dwelling near by. The king went up to the house, but only to find that the Sacristan had mislaid the key.

When the king and queen learned that the Sacristan had mislaid the church key they again mounted their motor and prepared to depart, without offering their devotions. The Sacristan, seeing they were disappointed, shouted to the king in a familiar manner.

"I say, if you very much wish to go into the church, I can manage it."

"How?" asked the queen.

"I will bring you a ladder. One of the windows is always open, and you can get into the church that way."

The king smiled. The procedure was certainly awkward for the queen, and his majesty turned with an inquiring glance at his consort. The queen had come with the intention of praying in the church, and she held to her purpose. The ladder was placed in position, and the queen valiantly climbed the ladder, closely followed by the king, and then her majesty went through her devotions.

Thirty Years Together.

Thirty years of association—think of it. How the merit of a good thing stands out in that time—or the worthlessness of a bad one. So there's no guess work in this evidence of Thos. Ariss, Concord, Mich., who writes: "I have used Dr. King's New Discovery for 30 years, and its the best cough and cold cure I ever used." Once it finds entrance in a home you can't pry it out. Many families have used it for forty years. It's the most infallible throat and lung medicine on earth. Unequaled for lagrippe, asthma, hay fever, croup, quinsy or sore lungs. Price 50c, $1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Fariss Klutz Drug Co.

After a girl has been married a year she is willing to occupy the hammock alone.

Fate—Did you knock at that apartment house?

Opportunity—No, the foyer was so grand it scared me off.—Harper's Bazar.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Every Dollar of an Ad-Reader's Money is Above Par!

Frequently Its Buying Power Is Actually Doubled!

YOUR DOLLARS vary in value as they vary in purchasing power. The man or woman who studies advertisements is able, frequently, to make one dollar do the usual work of two.

And the experienced reader of advertisements will **always** make a dollar command a premium—make it buy **more** than a dollar's worth, as figured on "ruling prices" of things.

How much "above par" are the dollars in your pocket worth? It will depend on how closely you study the buying opportunities outlined in the store ads.

WOOED AND WON BY WIRE.

Marriage to Follow Four-Year Cross-Continent Courtship.

New York, Aug. 30.—Neither time nor distance could cool the ardor of the wooing of William J. Smith, superintendent of the Western Union in Oregon and Washington, nor the warmth of Miss Therese Schayer's love for him. His four years' courtship, which has been carried on across the continent by up-to-the moment methods, not merely by mail, but also by telegraph, telephone and express, will be crowned today, when he marries Miss Schayer in St. Stephen's Roman Catholic church, Brooklyn.

Smith met Miss Schayer, who is a native of Providence, just before he was ordered West. It was love at first sight, but he had no time to tell her about it. Letters seemed too slow, and the courtship was carried on by the speedier telegraph, and, finally, last Christmas the express brought an engagement ring East, and Mr. Smith is now here to claim his bride, who is stopping with a sister in Brooklyn.

$60,000,000 FOR COTTON?

Southern Bankers Not Seeking Capital In New York.

New York, Aug. 30.—Local bankers declared today that up to the present they have not been approached by the sydicate of Southern bankers that is declared to be raising $60,000,000 to advance to planters to enable them to hold back the entire year's crop of cotton until they get 13 cents a pound for it.

Inspector Dick—Did you discover any irregularities in the city hall?

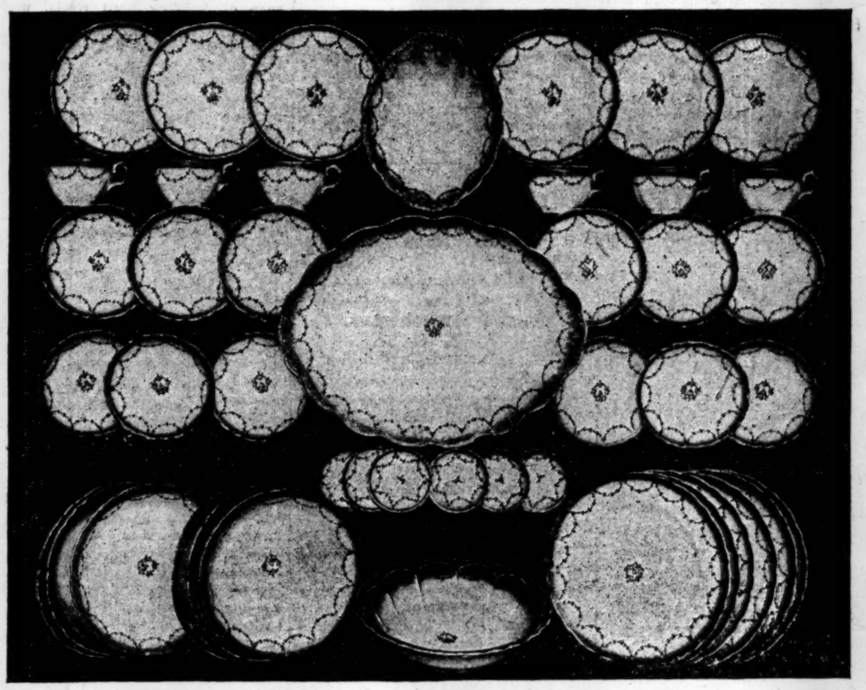
Inspector Sharp—Yes, four of the employes were at work.—Toledo Blade.

The Telegram's 45-Piece Blue and Gold Dinner Set is Proving the Most Popular Premium Ever Offered By a Greensboro Newspaper

Every lady who has seen this dinner set is delighted with the beautiful ware and the elegant decorations, and surprised to learn that The Telegram is supplying it to all subscribers at the remarkably low price of

$3.75, and 30 Coupons Clipped from the paper

These Dinner Sets are going fast, and the first shipment will soon be exhausted. If you wish to be one of the first to get a Dinner Set, act at at once. Call at The Telegram office and get the ware. The Dinner Sets are going rapidly. They are being distributed in Greensboro and elsewhere, and every person who secures one is pleased.



The Telegram's Dinner Set is not the sort of cheap ware usually offered by newspapers as premiums. It is not fine China, and is not offered as such; but it is a good grade of

FRENCH PORCELAIN

beautifully decorated in Gold and Blue. These Dinner Sets have already been placed in some of the most exclusive homes in Greensboro, to the delight of those securing them, and they are good enough for any home.

REMEMBER that this ware cannot be obtained in this City and County except from THE TELEGRAM, and this pattern is not offered for sale in the stores anywhere, being manufactured exclusively for newspapers

Want Ad Department

Want Ads are the Connecting Link between Buyer and Seller, and When Printed in The Telegram they Get Results.

SPECIAL WANT AD OPPORTUNITY

To give everybody a chance to test the pulling power of Telegram Want Ads this offer is made, good for ONE MONTH, or until September 1st:

Three Insertions of Want Ads for the price of Two Insertions.

Bring on your copy and give Telegram Want Ads an opportunity to "make good."

Regular rate for Want Ads is One Cent per Word for Each Insertion. Everybody gets 'em for ONE MONTH on the basis of Three Insertions for the Price of Two.

MALE HELP.

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade. Good barbers make good money and make it easy. We make good barbers. Our course enables you to double your salary in few weeks. Catalogue free. Moler Barber College, Atlanta, Ga. Aug. 25, 6t*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SOUTH ELM STREET BEtween Gardner's Drug Store and Vanstory's, lady's gold watch, open face. $5.00 reward if presented at this office. Aug. 29, 3t.

LOST—MILEAGE BOOK, SIGNED R. F. Porter. Finder return to 123 Schenck street and get reward. 8-28-29-30.-3t.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MISS LAURA DOUB WILL OPEN HER music class September 4. Studio S. L. & T. Building. Room 507. 8-30-3t

TELEPHONE 481 DIXIE ICE & COAL Co. and let them book you for your winter supply of coal before the price of coal advances. 8-30-4t.

LANDAUS FOR WEDDINGS, &c. Phone 17. Taylor and Hire. 8-30-6t

DIXIE ICE & COAL CO. ARE MINERS' agents for the genuine smokeless Pocahontas coal. As good as is mined. Phone 481. 8-30-4t.

GENTLE HORSES FOR LADIES TO drive. Phone 17. Taylor and Hire. Aug. 30-6t.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST SPLINT coal on the market give your order to the Dixie Ice & Coal Co. for Island Creek Block. It lasts well, burns free and burns clean without clinkers. Phone 481. 8-30-4t.

THE FALL TERM OF MISS SALLIE Doe Embrey's Music Class will open Monday, September 4, at her residence, 415 Arlington street, next door to Centenary church. Aug. 28, 3t e.o.d.*

TO WANT ADVERTISE IS NOT "TOO much trouble"—if the quest is of the smallest importance.

WHEN YOU WANT WOOD 'PHONE 1404. W. F. Clarida. Aug. 12, tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SEPTEMBER 1, COTtage with all modern improvements; $12.50 per month. Mrs. Stewart, 919 Carr street. 8-28-3t.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE LARGE WHITE Peking Ducks. Telephone 1547. 8-30-3t.

PIGS FOR SALE. G. W. DAWSON, Greensboro, Route four. 8-30-1t.

FOR SALE—FINE STIEFF PIANO AT a sacrifice. Also lot of fine pictures. Call 121 Tate street. Aug. 29, 3t*

Two Corner Lots FOR SALE

One on Fifth avenue and Dewey street. One on Park avenue and Dewey street. At a price—very much under value. Half cash.

BROWN
Real Estate Comp'y.
109 E. Market St.

Greensboro Female College

Founded in 1838. Ideal home school for girls, with a distinctive Christian atmosphere. Limited number of students with small classes. Four years of collegiate work leading to A. B. degree. Beautiful location with unsurpassed health record. Students admitted on certificate from accredited High Schools. High standards and individual instruction.

For catalog, address
MRS. LUCY H. ROBERTSON, President
Greensboro, N. C.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the matter of S. J. Kaufman, Bankrupt.

NOTICE.

By virtue and under the authority of an order signed by his Honor, Judge James E. Boyd, United States Judge, on the 29th day of August, 1911, in the above entitled matter, I, as Receiver of said estate, duly appointed by said Court, advertise and offer for sale the entire stock of shoes and store fixtures, belinging to S. J. Kaufman, bankrupt, and now in the store formerly occupied by the said S. J. Kaufman on South Elm street in the Hotel Guilford Building, City of Greensboro. This stock has been inventoried at over $5,000.00. The appraisers' report may be seen by any prospective bidder by calling at the office of the undersigned in the Greensboro Loan & Trust building.

All persons bidding on this stock will be required to deposit with their bid cash or certified check amounting to 10 per cent. of their bid; said 10 per cent. to be paid as good faith money. All bids will be subject to the action of the creditors meeting to be held on September 8th, 1911, at 11:00 o'clock A. M. before G. S. Ferguson, Referee, Greensboro, North Carolina. The creditors, by the order above referred to, will have the right to reject any and all bids and advertise the property for sale again if in their discretion they deem it best.

August 29th, 1911.

J. W. FRY,
Receiver.

8-30-10t.

Last Popular Excursion of the Season to Richmond, Va., via Southern Railway, September 12, 1911.

Southern Railway will operate last grand excursion of the season to Richmond, Va., leaving Greensboro, N. C., at 11:45 p. m., Tuesday, September 12, 1911. Round trip fare from Greensboro only $3.65. Tickets returning good on regular trains up to and including Friday, September 15, allowing ample time to visit the many attractions in and around this beautiful city.

This splendid train will consist of Pullman sleeping cars and day coaches, with separate coaches for colored people.

One Pullman car will be placed at Greensboro for the accommodation and convenience of the Greensboro people, and those desiring reservations should make application at once.

For further particulars concerning this very low rate see nearest Southern agent or address

W. H. McGLAMERY, P. & T.,
Greensboro, N. C.
R. H. DeBUTTS, T. P. A.,
Charlotte, N. C. 8-24-10t

For Rent!

One seven room house, close in, corner of East Washington and Forbis streets; large lot, well shaded, with garden and barn.

Southern
Real Estate Comp'y
112 E. Market. Phone 829.

INSURANCE REAL ESTATE
IF YOU WANT TO BUY BORROW SELL OR INSURE
TELL IT TO
GUILFORD INSURANCE & REALTY CO.
BONDS LOANS GREENSBORO, N.C.

GOING AWAY FOR THE SUMMER? Let The Telegram follow you and know what is going on at home and abroad. tf.

The Progressive People of This Town Send Messages to Each Other Through the Want Ads!

When an employer publishes a help wanted ad he knows that only progressive people will see and answer it. When a property owner prints a "real estate for sale" ad he knows that not many people will read it except those who are able and inclined to buy real estate.

When a landlord advertises a house or apartment for rent he knows that, as a rule, only the "business like" people read and answer such ads. and that he is not apt to secure an undesirable tenant in that way. And the work-seeker, the capital-seeker, the "sub-landlord" who has rooms to rent—these all know that their messages are interesting to live and progressive people—that no others read "the want ad messages."

THERE'S A WANT AD MESSAGE FOR YOU IN ALMOST EVERY ISSUE of this PAPER!

DAILY MARKETS

WEATHER FORECAST.

Louisiana—Generally fair except showers on coast.

Arkansas—Fair; warmer in northwest. Thursday fair, warmer.

Oklahoma—Fair; warmer.

East Texas—Fair except showers on coast, warmer in northwest.

West Texas—Fair; warmer in north.

North Carolina—Showers; cooler.

South Carolina, Georgia and Florida—Showers.

Alabama and Mississippi—Generally fair, slightly warmer in north and central portions.

GRAIN, HAY AND FEED.

Local Wholesale Prices, changed daily

Wheat, per bu	90@95
Corn, per bu.	.92½
Oats, per bu	58@60
Hay, No. 1, Timothy, per ton	$30.00
Hay, No. 2, Timothy, per ton	28.00
Bran, per ton	30.00
Shipstuff, per ton	34.00
Cotton Seed Meal, per ton	31.00

LIVERPOOL CLOSE.

August	6.44
August-September	6.29
September-October	6.08
October-November	6.01
November-December	5.98½
December-January	5.98½
January-February	5.99
February-March	6.00½
March-April	6.02½
April-May	6.03½
May-June	6.04½

Steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Aug.	11.70	11.75	11.25	11.75
Sept.	11.17	11.38	11.17	11.36
Oct.	11.15	11.31	11.15	11.29
Dec.	11.25	11.37	11.25	11.35
Jan.	11.25	11.33	11.20	11.30
March	11.33	11.43	11.30	11.41
May	1145	11.53	11.42	11.52

Close steady.

Very Serious

It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—

THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT
Liver Medicine

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not imitate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN F2

Origin of Names of Dances.

The name "quadrille" is derived from the position of the dancers, the French word "quadrille" meaning a little square. "Country dance," does not mean a rustic dance, but is a corruption of the French term "contre danse," which relates to the position of the couples opposite each other.

Before and After.

When a girl is engaged to a man she believes him when he tells her he would love to have her walk on him with her tiny feet; after she is married to him she would be satisfied to have him willing to put her rubbers on her without acting as if it were killing him.

Cause for Thankfulness.

If we have enough to eat and to wear and good health, isn't that a plenty to be thankful for.

STREET CAR SCHEDULE.

Following is the street car schedule of the North Carolina Public Service Company:

For South Greensboro and Lindley Park

Beginning at 6:10 a. m. and continuing until 11:10 p. m. cars leave Court Square at 10 minutes after the hour, 10 minutes before the hour and on the half hour.

For White Oak.

Beginning at 6 a. m and continuing until 11:30 p. m. cars leave Court Square on the hour and the half hour

For Proximity.

Beginning at 6 a. m. and continuing until 11:30 p. m. cars leave Court Square on the hour, at 15 minutes past, half past and 15 minutes before the hour.

For Piedmont.

Beginning at 6 a. m. and continuing until 11:00 p. m. cars leave Court Square on the hour.

For Gate City.

Beginning at 5:45 a. m. and continuing until 11:00 p. m. cars leave Court Square at 15 minutes before the hour on the hour, and 15 minutes after the hour.

Sundays the cars start two hours later than on week days, but otherwise the schedule is the same on Sunday as on the other days of the week.

HELPS FARM VALUES

GOOD ROADS INCREASE SELLING VALUE OF RURAL PROPERTY.

LARGE AND SURE RETURNS

Improvement of Highways Is Not Matter of Expense, but an Investment—With Good Roads the Farm Will Produce Greater Revenue.

By HOWARD H. GROSS.

There is one very important factor that people are apt to overlook, and that is, the influence of good roads on the value of farm property. There is no fact that is better established or of which there is more abundant proof than that a good hard road leading from the farm to the market will increase the selling value of the farm far more than the amount of taxes required to be paid by the farmer to build the road. Hence when the matter is analyzed, it will be found that the building of good roads is not a matter of expense, but an investment that pays a larger and surer return than anything else one can name.

Two Mules Drawing One Bale of Cotton Over Bad Road at Jackson, Tenn.

This shows the conditions down in the cotton belt, where at times the roads are almost impassable. The team and driver are in harmony with the road. Ought any one expect thrift in such surroundings? The next cut shows the same road a mile nearer town, after it has been improved.

A progressive farmer will expend money on building good fences, tile his land, erect wind mills, barns, sheds, covers for his machinery, plant trees, and do many things to make his farm more attractive, more useful and more valuable. When a man has spent several hundred dollars on some of these improvements he figures his farm is worth more than the amount expended over what it was before. He is willing to expend money inside of his boundary fences, but when asked to go out beyond this to the public highway he is apt to feel that the amount of money spent is an expense that yields him no direct return. In fact, in no community, so far as the writer can ascertain, after a world wide study extending over 20 years, was the building of hard roads begun without the strongest opposition from those who were really to receive the largest benefit. Dire predictions were made that the property would be confiscated by the taxation, that the building of the roads would ruin the tax payer. But every community that has had the experience of building hard roads, using good roads, usable every day in the year, so the farmers can take advantage of market conditions, are worth two or three cents on every bushel of grain, and ten to thirty cents a hundred on cattle and hogs. Hence, with good roads the farm will produce a larger revenue, it is a more desirable place to live and it is worth more money.

If one were to go out to buy a farm, and when he alighted at the railway station, was met by the real estate agent, who told him he had two farms practically alike, one four miles east on a good macadam road, and the other four miles west, on a dirt road, the chances are ten to one that the buyer would prefer the farm upon the good road and willingly pay more money to get it. One of the first things the owner would say if he cared to sell, would be that he could go to town any day in the year and haul a good load, while a farmer eight miles west of him at times would not be able to turn a wheel.

One county in Kentucky spent over $200,000 upon the highways. The record is that former values nearly doubled. The same is true of Texas. It is also true of Indiana, and true wherever good roads are built. Distance is measured by the time it takes to go from place to place. Ask how far it is to a given point, and you are told it is about five minutes walk, or to another inquiry, "It takes

Two Horses Drawing Eleven Bales of Cotton Over Road Shown in Other Picture, After Improvement.

This is a road splendid constructed built by a county bond issue. Before the roads were built there was little or no sale for farms, afterwards they were in demand at an advance of from 20 to 50 per cent., all on account of the good roads.

A progressive farmer will expend money on building good fences, tile his land, erect wind mills, barns, sheds, covers for his machinery, plant trees, and do many things to make his farm more attractive, more useful and more valuable. When a man has spent several hundred dollars on some of these improvements he figures his farm is worth more than the amount expended over what it was before. He is willing to expend money inside of his boundary fences, but when asked to go out beyond this to the public highway he is apt to feel that the amount of money spent is an expense that yields him no direct return. In fact, in no community, so far as the writer can ascertain, after a world wide study extending over 20 years, was the building of hard roads begun without the strongest opposition from those who were really to receive the largest benefit. Dire predictions were made that the property would be confiscated by the taxation, that the building of the roads would ruin the tax payer. But every community that has had the experience of building hard roads, using them and paying for them, has continued to build more and more from year to year. They found that while it called for the expenditure of money to meet the bills that it lightened their burdens in many other ways, that it made life better worth living, that there was more social life in the community, the children were better satisfied to stay upon the farm, and they could go to market any day in the year they liked, and thus take advantage of the market instead of the market taking advantage of them.

It is within the experience of millions of farmers that they had grain or live stock on hand ready to sell; the price was right, but the roads were so bad they could not reach the market. A few weeks later when the roads improved, perhaps there was a drop in the market.

The secretary of agriculture (and there is no higher authority) says that "it takes an hour by rail." Distance is measured by the clock's tick, and not by the yard stick.

A hard-headed German farmer at Sheboygan, in a very graphic and comprehensive way, told of the value of good roads as it appeared to him.

He said: "My farm is ten miles from market. If it was only five miles from market it would be worth $15 an acre more. I cannot move my farm in, but if we can build a good road to my farm I can come in the ten miles with my produce easier than I could come in five miles with bad roads. Therefore to build a good road moves my farm in half way to town."

The writer has traveled in many states and foreign countries and studied the road problem. In every locality where good roads have been built the people are enthusiastic; they say they do not see how they ever could have gotten along so many years without them, for they have better schools, more social advantages, that the people live better, dress better, and the people in town are strongly attracted to rural life; that where there was an opportunity to sell a farm once with the bad roads, there were several opportunities with the good ones.

If any state or community will take up the building of good roads upon the right basis, and spread the payments over a series of years, they will find it is the best investment they could possibly make. More than one-half the states now are assisting the townships to build good roads, by paying anywhere from one-third to three-fourths the cost. To aid road building the state of New York issued $50,000,000 of bonds, and will spend $5,000,000 per year for ten years upon the highways, assisting the counties and the states in permanently improving the main thoroughfares. This is a step in the right direction. Scores of states are doing the same thing in a somewhat smaller way. In some states the counties are taking up the proposition, voting county bonds for this purpose. Wayne county, Michigan, last fall voted a bond issue of $2,000,000, to be spent upon the highways of Wayne county. The state will also help, and the result will be 250 to 300 miles of first class highways, covering the county with Detroit as a center. By spreading the payment over 20 years it is found the increase in taxation is so small as not to be noticeable. On an average 80 acre farm it will be something like $1.30 a year.

Roads well built are permanent, given a moderate amount of attention and expense for maintenance.

There is no reason why the present generation should carry the whole burden, and the future should be relieved therefrom.

The plan of building a small piece of road every year by an annual tax, and extending the road a mile or two at a time is unsatisfactory in results, the cost is considerable more than it should be, and it takes a long time to get the roads. If 20 miles were built at one time in a township, there would be strong competition among contractors and the tax payers would find they could get their roads from 10 to 25 per cent. less money, that they would have better built roads and would have them to use at once instead of waiting ten years or more to build them piecemeal, and have the first mile practically worn out before the last one was finished. Of course there would be interest to pay on the bonds, but if the use of the roads is not worth more to the community than the interest on the bonds, it would not pay to build the roads. Money can be borrowed at four or five per cent., and those in a position to form good judgment, will say that first class roads will pay for themselves every five years, or in other words, that their use is worth 20 per cent. of the cost each year.

One sometimes hears a farmer, who is opposed to the building of hard roads, say that he can raise no more grain or get a larger return from the farm by reason of having good roads. Such a one will attempt to sustain his position by stating only part of the whole proposition. Of course it is true that the road has no influence upon the productivity of the farm along which it passes, but it does not follow that the net results are the same, whether the roads are good or bad.

Only a few days ago the writer was down in the corn belt of Illinois and saw four horses hauling a load of corn into town. It was all the horses could do to handle the load, although the country was comparatively level. The mud in the road was nearly a foot deep. No fair minded man will say that a crop can be marketed under such conditions as cheaply as when the roads are good, and a single team can handle the same at twice the speed.

The value of the farm does not depend alone upon what the soil will produce, but upon its accessability to market, the environment and whether the farm is in every way desirable as a place to live. We spend money for pleasure and for comfort, and it is right that we should do so. Probably as a rule too little is spent with this. Whenever good roads have been built, in any community, there has been a sharp advance in the price of land, because the farms are more accessible. The writer has in mind a county in northern Indiana, where about ten years ago a system of 20 miles of hard roads were built, covering the main highways of the township. About $85,000 were spent upon the improvements, the payment spread over ten years. Within a year after the roads were built the farmers were asking and getting $15 to $25 an acre more for their farms than they could have gotten before the roads were built. In some cases the advance was even more. The increase in taxation was hardly felt.

One of the prominent residents of the township, in commenting upon the improvement, said that the building of the roads exerted a powerful influence upon the lives of the people of the township—everybody began to slick up, a new picket fence replaced the old tumble down board fence, the house was painted, walks laid out, and an air of thrift was apparent everywhere. Also following the good roads, a township high school was built, and arrangements made to carry the children to and from school. This was a great relief to the isolation the young people were placed under before the roads were built. The new school became the social center and they found in that township that the building of a system of roads was the best investment they had ever made, and under no circumstances could they be induced to go back to the old way. It is the same story everywhere; in every locality where any community ever began to build good highways, and had the experience of building, using and paying for them, the community was not only satisfied but kept on building more and more roads.

In the last analysis it will be found that the building of highways adds to the value of the farm served by them several times the cost, and this increase in farm values is only one of the many advantages that grow out of splendid highways.

Good roads will effect economies in many ways; they will make life more enjoyable; they mean better schools, more social life and more profit; they mean progress and civilization.

CAUGHT BY WIRELESS

London, Aug. 30.—Henry Pehan, wanted in New York on a charge of forging a City Treasury warrant and arrested aboard the liner Olympic in mid-ocean on orders sent by wireless, was remanded to jail in the Bow Street Police Court today to await extradition papers from the United States. About $500 was involved.

If a woman is jealous about a man, it's a sign he isn't worth it.

The Good Tailor Earns His Money!

For every dollar "more" that you pay a good Tailor you get double value in Clothes. You get it in the Cloth— in the Workmanship

YOU get this double-value in the way of distinctive clothes—CLOTHES MADE FOR THE ONLY MAN IN THE WORLD THEY WOULD FIT AND SUIT. That's one important reason for tailors—you are the only man of the human race of your exact personality. You have no real doubles or duplicates. Therefore, you ought to wear clothes that were made for YOU. OUGHTN'T YOU?

J. E. CARTLAND & CO.

GREENSBORO'S REAL TAILORS

231 South Elm Strcet

ASKS FEDERAL AID FOR ROADS

Editor Rich Talks of Highway Through Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 30.—Mr. J. H. Rich, of Winston-Salem, N. C., is in Baltimore on his return from an automobile trip through New England, where he has been campaigning in the interest of the good roads movement. He is the editor of the Carriers' Messenger, the official organ of the rural mail carriers.

"What I am particularly interested in is Federal aid for the good roads movement. Every year the rural carriers in the service of the United States government travel 306,000,000 miles over State and county roads. Is it unfair to ask the Federal Government to help build the roads its employes use?

"There are two bills now before Congress which provide for Federal aid for roads. One, introduced by Senator Swanson, of Virginia, provides for the appropriation of $100,000,000 for roads. The other, and the one which I believe should be passed, is fathered by Senator Simmons, of my State. It provides for an appropriation of $100,000 for a preliminary survey of post roads. If we can get the movement started, it will grow, as did the free delivery a few years ago.

"The American Association for Highway Improvement will meet in Richmond, Va. September 16. President Taft is expected to open the meeting.

"We are planning a great highway from the South to New England. This road will pass through aBltimore."

Mr. Rich is also an advocate of the nomination of Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He also predicted that the next Democratic candidate would be nominated in Baltimore, saying that this seemed to be settled.

CONDEMNS ONE-CHILD FAMILY.

Dr. Lauretta Kress Urges Mothers To Strive For "Flock."

Baltimore, Aug. 30.—Race suicide was unsparingly condemned last night by Dr. Lauretta Kress, of Washington, at the eighth session of the School of Health, being conducted by Evangelist Carlyle B. Haynes on Washington street, near North avenue. The lecturer's subject was "A Friendly Talk to Mothers."

Dr. Kress declared that in no sphere does woman so well display her true character as when fulfilling her duties in nurturing and training for usefulness the minds and bodies of children.

"Let the purity and dignity of motherhood be magnified," she said. "Let woman be taught that in the performance of her Heaven-intrusted task she is fulfilling a mission so lofty and so sacred that no other can ever approach it. Any mother may find within the scope of her own family circle ample opportunities for the full employment of the noblest endowments of mind and soul which have ever been bestowed upon a human being.

"The custom of having small families is not the best thing for the home. Children need companionship. One child alone becomes selfish and self-centered. The mother of a nice 'flock' of children has a noble life work before her. As the mind of the children develops she can teach and mold them to her own liking."

REJECTED SUITOR TRIES TO END LIFE

Richmond, Va., Aug. 30.—Finishing the recitation of a story of his rejection as a suitor for the hand of the girl of his choice, A. R. Hainey, twenty-two years old, a conductor of the Virginia Railway and Power Company, attempted to end his life last night about 9:30 o'clock, at his home, 2115 Venable street. Removing a vial of carbolic acid from a pocket, pulling out the cork and raising the bottle to his lips, he was about to carry out a threat he made when dismissed by his sweetheart, but the poison was dashed from his hand by his brother-in-law, to whom he told the sad ending of his love affair.

However, his relative's actions did not prevent his receiving severe burns about the lips and mouth. The city ambulance was summoned, and Dr. Hulcher responded. The injuries were given attention, while he steadily declared that though he had been unsuccessful in the first attempt, he would try self-destruction until he accomplished his purpose.

Proper Corseting in the Beginning, Trains the Figure and Insures Health

W. B. Nuform are the perfect corsets for the young girl. They preserve the natural slenderness and grace of the maidenly figure, giving it needed support and direction of line.

W. B. Nuform Corsets

Supply graceful curves in place of awkward angles, and give a rounded, graceful, slender figure, with up-to-date, fashionable appearance.

W. B. Nuform Corsets are perfectly comfortable, sitting, standing or working; they afford the utmost freedom of every movement.

Materials are specially durable, and the corsets will retain their shape under severest tests. Boning GUARANTEED not to rust.

Price $1.00 Up

Meyer's DEPARTMENT STORE GREENSBORO N

Women and Society

Picnic Postponed.

On account of the inclement weather the picnic to be given by the Moravian Sunday school tomorrow afternoon at Lindley Park has been postponed.

—o—

New Residents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Burch and children and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Edwards, who have been living in this city, moved to Greensboro yesterday.—Winston Journal.

—o—

Davis-Sloan.

Today at noon at the home of the bride, 754 Chestnut street, Miss Mabel Sloan and Charles B. Davis were united in marriage, the ceremony being performed by Rev. W. F. Staley. Only intimate friends witnessed the ceremony. The couple left the city for a visit to relatives in the eastern part of the State, after which they will reside on Mendoo avenue.

—o—

PERFORMED MARRIAGE CEREMONY AT NORWOOD.

Rev. E. K. McLarty, of Greensboro, was in the city between trains this morning enroute to Norwood where at 3:30 o'clock he will officiate at a wedding. The parties to be married are a Mr. Harris from the west and a Miss Blalock, one of Norwood's attractive ladies—Salisbury Post.

—o—

King-Parnell Marriage in Roanoke.

Many people in Winston-Salem will be interested in the marriage of Mrs. Louise Parnell and Mr. Wade King, which occurred on Monday in Roanoke, Va., where Mrs. Parnell was visiting her brother, Mr. Ernest Wiles.

Both Mr. and Mrs. King have a large circle of friends in this city, where Mr. King holds a responsible position with R. G. Dunn & Co.

The Journal together with a host of friends of this popular couple extends to them hearty congratulations and best wishes for their great happiness in the future.

Mr. and Mrs. King will return to Winston-Salem tonight.—Winston Journal.

—o—

Pritchard—Redmon.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Mary Robena Redmon to Mr. George M. Pritchard, byt the parents of the former, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Redmon, of Marshall, will be of special interest to the large number of friends of Mr. Pritchard in this city and State. The invitations to the wedding will be issued within several days, and the marriage will take place at the Baptist church in Marshall, September 19, and will be one of the important social events of the autumn in Marshall owing to the prominence of the families of the young people. Miss Redmon was educated at the Greensboro Normal, and is a most attractive young woman. Her father is one of the leading citizens of Marshall and is president of the Bank of French Broad of that city. Mr. Pritchard is a son of Judge Jeter C. Pritchard, of Asheville, a graduate of the University of South Carolina. He has practiced law in Greenville and is considered one of the most promising young attorneys of Marshall. Mr. Pritchard has a wide circle of friends here and throughout the State who will read with interest and pleasure of his forthcoming marriage. Judge and Mrs. Pritchard, various members of the family and numerous friends will go to Marshall for the wedding the details of which have not been announced by the bride's parents.—Asheville Citizen.

—o—

LARGE AUDIENCE HEARD SINGING CLASS LAST NIGHT.

Last night in the annex of West Market Street Methodist church the singing class from the Odd Fellows' Orphanage at Goldsboro gave a most enjoyable concert before a large and appreciative audience. It would be difficult to say which of the numbers excelled as all were of a high order.

During the program a collection was taken and s snug sum realized.

The program follows:

Song by class—"That Noble Band of Odd Fellows."

Solo—Miss Sarah Corbell, assisted by Miss Lillian McDonald.

Song—"Tale of the Sea Shell," by the class.

Recitation—"I's Bad," Lizzie May Stanley.

Song—"Just You, Dear You," Gilbert Davis and Beulah Westmoreland.

At this point a collection was taken after a short talk by Judge Eure.

Recitation—"Melse Gaston," Rebecca Green.

Song—"The Little Housewife," Lizzie May Stanley.

Song—"Joining the Odd Fellows," class.

Rythm song—Five little girls.

'Goodnight Song"—Class.

The class is composed of the following: Tom Aydlett, Mary Corbell, Theron Corbell, Gilbert Davis, Arabella Lemar, Rebecca Green, Lois Holmes, Sam Mathews, Lizzie May Stanley, Annie Suther, John Suther and Beulah Westmoreland. The class was in charge of John B. Berry and Miss Lillian McDonald, the music teacher.

Mrs. S. A. Holleman, Spring Garden street, returned to the city this morning from a visit to friends and relatives in Graham.

—o—

Mr. J. C. Bishop and daughter, Miss Mattie, will leave tonight for Massachusetts.

—o—

Miss Annie Moring, of Asheboro, was in the city yesterday on her way to Pleasant Garden where she will have charge of the school this session. Miss Moring is a graduate of the Normal.

—o—

Miss Mary Yates returned this morning from a months' visit to friends and relatives in New York.

—o—

Mrs. Bradford Adams and daughter are visiting Mrs. Adams' father.

—o—

Mrs. W. H. Stone, Sr., returned last night from Durham where she has been on a visit.

—o—

Miss Margaret Callum, who has been away for the summer, will return to Greensboro tomorrow and resume her music classes.

—o—

Miss Mary Hammond, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. N. Hadley, has returned to her home in Griffin, Ga.

—o—

Miss Lucy Hobbs left today for Durham to enter Watts' hospital as a trained nurse.

—o—

Miss Young, 427 North Sycamore street, left the city this morning for Wilson where she will visit friends.

—o—

Miss Mary Paris returned to the city yesterday from High Point where she has been visiting her friend, Miss Ruth Smith.

—o—

Miss Hattie Fleming, who has been spending some time with her mother, Mrs. Lynch, 218 East Washington, returned to her home today at Charlottesville, Va.

—o—

Miss Laura Daub returned to the city this morning from New York. Miss Daub, for several weeks, has been attending the summer school of music of Columbia University.

—o—

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Norfleet, their little daughter, Elizabeth, of Winston, and Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of Mississippi, spent last night with Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Baskin, of this city.

—o—

Mrs. A. W. Fetter and children are visiting relatives in Reidsville.

—o—

Mrs. Norton England left at noon for Fayetteville where she will visit her mother for several days.

—o—

Misses Gertrude and Carrie Young have returned from a stay with relatives in Mt. Airy.

—o—

Miss Vivian Fuqua is in Winston-Salem, the guest of Miss Clem Curtis.

—o—

Mrs. E. L. Aiden and daughters, of Aiden, are visiting in the city.

—o—

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dimmette, who have been spending some time in North Wilkesboro, returned home last night.

—o—

Miss Kate Stadium has returned from a visit to friends in Winston.

PERSONAL MENTION

Paul and Irving Groome have gone to Whitsett where they will be students during the coming school year.

—o—

H. L. Alderman of High Point, was brought toSt. Leo's Hospital this morning, with a bad case of typhoid fever. He is a brother of C. F. Alderman, of this city.

—o—

W. A. Stuart, formerly with The Telegram Company, who has been in Arizona in the interest of his health, returned to the city today.

—o—

W. E. Crutchfield was in Raleigh yesterday.

—o—

Norton England left today for Mt. Vernon Springs, for a week or ten days trip.

—o—

J. G. Huff, of East Bend, was in the city last night.

—o—

Nester Walker, of Brown Summit, is in town today on business.

"Why didn't you go to see the coronation, Billboy?"

"Do the English flock over here to spend their money when there is a presidentical inauguration?"—Buffalo Express.

Caddie—I got that ball we lost this morning, sir—got it from a small boy.

Golfer—Good. Let's see—er—what did you give him for it?

Caddie—A flip under the lug, sir.—Punch.

The New Fall Styles OF LA FRANCE and SHERWOOD Shoes For Women AND BOSTONIAN SHOES For Men are Here

Come and Take a Look

THACKER & BROCKMANN

Why Irish Millionaires Are Scarce.

In a classification of millionaires by nationalities it will be found that Irishmen are very far down on the list. Why this should be so may seem hard to understand at first. The Irishman, generally speaking, possesses more than average intelligence.

He is an excellent workman and a capable business man. But the fact remains that he rarely becomes a millionaire.

Rev. Francis X. McCabe, president of De Paul university, Chicago, has offered an interesting solution. He says the fault, if it can be called a fault, is in the Irishman's heart, not in his brain or business acumen. The Irishman is so generous toward his fellow men that he has little chance to accumulate millions for himself.

"Irish generosity is a bar to the Irish millionaire," is the way that President McCabe puts it. "That is why there are not nearly so many millionaire Irishmen as there are millionaires of other individual nationalities.

"The Irish are always looking on the bright side of things to come, not only for themselves but for others as well. They have carried with them always a spirit of optimism. They are moreover, a people of deep religious convictions and faith. They have done an important work in the building up of the civilization of the world."

And, after all has been said and done, this may be better than becoming mere millionaires.

"The Freedom of the City."

The ceremony of presenting the freedom of the city as an honor arose in the middle ages, when such right was not acquired by mere domicile. No stranger could move into a mediaeval town and go into business, his own gainful occupation or the civic activities. First, he must become enrolled in the guild of his trade, then he had to undergo an apprenticeship of full seven years before he could be admitted to its livery; then only and thus only could be arrived at the freedom of his city. As a reward for high deeds these medieval city republics sometimes conferred on such strangers as had served them well the freedom of the city by solemn act of the burgesses and liveries without the apprenticeship of servitude. Every such recipient of a city's freedom became at once a burgess free to dwell, free to engage in trade, free to vote for the civic rulers and to aspire to the civic chair. The key was the visible sign of this freedom—the city gates, closed at sunset against the stranger and the foe, opened to the burgess key at all hours, as the door of his own home.

The Parasol in England.

The parasol, as we are reminded by St. Vincent's coronation gift of one to the queen, is another of the insignia of royalty, which do not appear to have been used in Europe. For the royal umbrella was always a sunshae, and had nothing whatever to do with rain. Egyptian sculpture shows us the use of the umbrella by various potentates at a very early date, while as late as 1855 the king of Burma showed his respect for the governor-general by adderessing him as "reigning over the great umbrella-wearing chiefs." Even in Europe man seems to have thought first of protection against the sun. Montaigne mentions the use of sunshades in Italy, but as soon as the sunshade reached England is became an umbrella, with no remembrance of "umbra"—"shade."

The First Coffee in England.

It was at Balliol college, Oxford, that coffee was first drunk in England, and there not by an Englishman but by an embryo Greek bishop, John Evellyn writes in his diary: "There came in my tyme to the college one Nathaniel Conopios out of Greece, who returning many years after, was made Bishop of Smyrna. He was the first I ever saw drink coffee, which custom came not into England till 30 years after." Evelyn apparently considered the coming of coffee to have been the most important episode of his undergraduate days next to the quarrels between his tutor and the cantankerous master.

COUPON FOR DINNER SET

No. 35

CUT THIS OUT

30 of these Coupons numbered consecutively (start at any number) with $3.75 (drayage and express extra if delivered) will be good for one set of OLD FLOE BLUE DINNER ware—45 pieces.

The Greensboro Telegram

208 South Davie Street.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

NEW AMBASSADORS WILL RECEIVE ORDERS SOON.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—Several ambassadors and ministers involved in the recent big shift among the American diplomats, it became known yesterday, will come to Washington to consult that State Department before entering upon their new missions.

Thomas J. O'Brien, transferred as ambassador from Tokio to Rome, and Charles Page Bryan, now minister to Belgium, who will succeed Mr. O'Brien as ambassador to Japan, are expected here October 1. They will confer about matters pending with the Japanese government. Each will present his credentials to his post about November 1.

Arthur M. Beaupre, the new minister to Cuba, will arrive in Washington soon from The Hague to confer with the State Department, and the present minister to Cuba, John B. Jackson, who has been appointed minister to the Balkan States. Mr. Beaupre will reach Havana in November, and Mr. Jackson will assume charge at Bucharest December 15.

John G. A. Leishman, appointed ambassador to Germany, will not come to Washington, but will go directly from Rome, where he is now stationed, to Berlin about October 20.

Ahe other new ministers are scheduled to arrive at their posts as follows:

Lloyd Bryce, minister to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, in October.

Larz Anderson, minister to Belgium, in November.

John R. Carter, minister to Argentina, in November.

James T. Dubois, minister to Columbia, November.

William W. Rockhill, the new American ambassador to Turkey, has presented his credentials to the Sultan, according to advices to the State Department.

The Austrian State Coach.

The emperor of Austria owns the most beautiful state coach in existence. Its proportions are perfect and the finish of the moldings and carvings are exquisite. It was built in 1696, and is shaped with all the curves which distinguish Louis Quatorze furniture, straight lines being carefully avoided. The panels are adorned with nymphs in the style of Rubens. Indeed, the custodian informs those privileged to view the coach that they are the work of Rubens. If Peter the painter had not died 56 years before the coach was built his statement would be believed. It is a more comfortable conveyance, too, than the British state coach, being hung upon well balanced springs.

75 PER CENT. OF THE BIG ADVERTISERS OF AMERICA PREFER

EVENING NEWSPAPERS

Out of 400 Large Department Stores 302 say they Prefer Evening Papers and Give Reasons Why

(FROM THE LOS ANGELES RECORD)

OUT of 400 letters sent to the large Department Stores of America asking which they considered a better medium for advertising, a morning or an evening daily newspaper, 392 replied. Of these replies 302 stated they preferred the evening newspaper for advera tising; 26 stated they gave the evening paper first copy when they used an evening and a morning paper. As the Department Stores are always the largest advertisers in their respective cities and are in a position to see where the results come from, their opinions, formed from experience, are most valuable. They all speak most emphatically of the advantages of the evening paper over the morning paper for advertising. Of these 302 advertisers who prefer the evening paper a large number of them use the evening paper exclusively and find the returns most profitable.

THE following statements made by the different large firms of America show why they prefer the evening paper over the morning paper:

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The evening paper is best, as it is the one that gets into the homes and stays there. Men carry the morning paper downtown on their way to work in most cases.—Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The evening paper undoubtedly is the best advertising medium, because it most surely gets into the very hands toward which all department store advertising is intended—the women of the house—and because then there is plenty of time to read, plan and digest.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb.

CHICAGO, ILL.—We spend $325,000 a year and 75 per cent of it is in the evening papers and 25 per cent in Sunday papers. Even with our great morning papers we cannot make them pay, though the experimenting has cost us $100,000.—Siegel, Cooper & Co.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—We prefer the evening paper for advertising because the housekeeper, business man and working man have more time to go through the paper in detail after the day's work is over and have time to plan their next day's shopping. Our experience is that we get quicker and more direct results from the evening paper.—Fowler, Dick & Walker.

BOSTON, MASS.—We consider the evening paper the best medium, because it is taken home and the women get to see it.—Henry Siegel Company.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—We consider the evening newspaper better, because we cater to the working people, and they are employed from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. and their only leisure time is in the evening, and they invariably take only evening papers, and have more time to read advertisements.—Cline Bros.

ALBANY, N. Y.—We consider the evening newspaper a better medium for advertising, because women have more time and better opportunity to read the evening papers.—Waldman Bros.

AKRON, OHIO—We consider an evening paper a superior medium. The evening paper goes direct to the homes and is more thoroughly read. It is read by men after business duties are through for the day and they are more liable to remember the advertising. The morning paper is used by office men.—C. H. Leager & Co.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—We consider the evening paper the best advertising medium, as the average woman does not take time to read a paper until her work is done.—Ed Schuster & Co.

DETROIT, MICH.—We prefer the evening paper.—Partridge & Blackwell.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Best results from evening newspapers. The only time I use a morning paper is Sunday for Monday's business. Balance of the week the evening papers do the work to my entire satisfaction.—The Fair.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—We use afternoon papers exclusively during the week. Morning papers on Sunday only.—John C. Lewis Company.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—For advertisements containing items of special prominence likely to produce a rush, the evening newspaper serves as a better advertising medium, first, because people as a rule, have more time to read an evening paper thoroughly and note the contents thereof; second, it gives an opportunity to shoppers to select what items they contemplate purchasing and allows them time to prepare a program for the next day's shopping.—Burgen Dry Goods Company.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We prefer the evening paper week days and the morning paper Sundays only, because the evening paper is brought to the home by the member of the family who goes to business and buys and reads the paper on his way home. The Sunday paper is delivered at the home and read in the home.—Price & Rosenbaum.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We consider the evening paper the better medium for advertising, mainly because the evening paper goes into the home and stays there when there is time for the whole family to read and consider.—Frederick Losser & Co.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—We have always given the evening paper the preference. We spend $40,000 a year for advertising and this all goes into newspapers. We use no other medium of any kind, as we consider ANYTHING OUTSIDE OF THE NEWSPAPER as money wasted.—W. H. Elsinger & Co.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—We consider the evening paper better as a general thing, for it is usually the home paper.—Callendar, McAuslin — Troup Co.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The evening paper is, in our opinion, most profitable for advertising.—The Wm. H. Block Company.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—We do most of our advertising in the evening paper.—Wm. Henerer Co.

BOSTON, MASS.—We prefer the evening paper by all means, because it goes into the homes directly, while the morning paper has a tendency to work back into the business section and does not reach the homes in such relative number as the evening paper.—Houghton & Dutton.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Where I've been, almost without exception, the evening paper is the best medium.—W. H. Milligan, Advertising Manager Field, Schlick & Co.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The evening paper by all means.—The Bailey Company.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—It is our opinion that the evening paper is better, as the shopper is prepared to sally forth the next morning.—Penny & Gentles.

LA FOLLETTE WILL OPPOSE TAFT FOR PRESIDENT IN 1912

Formal Announcement of His Candidacy Likely to be Made at Any Time--His Boom Riding High in West Already--Strong Financial Backing.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—Formal announcement of the candidacy of Senator Robert M. La Follette for the Republican Presidential nomination against President Taft may be expected any day now. The way has been prepared by the declarations of Senator Bristow of Kansas, and Senator Cummins of Iowa, in interviews published in their home States, opposing the renomination of the President and indicating their purpose to support the aggressive insurgent from Wisconsin for the head of the Republican National ticket next year.

Other pronouncements hostile to Taft and favorable to La Follette, from insurgent Senators and men of prominence in the progressive wing of the party, are understood to be preparing, and friends of the Wisconsin Senator predict with confident enthusiasm that when the La Follette boom is formally launched it will speedily acquire a magnitude and an impetus that will surprise the Administration and the country. The insurgents have been made keen for the fray by the speech attacking the leaders and the rank and file of the movement made by President Taft in Massachusetts, Saturday.

That speech was the one thing needed the insurgents assert, to arouse their forces all over the country to new determination and enthusiasm and prepare the way for an auspicious launching of the La Follette boom.

Taft's defiance of the progressives and defence of his own course as to the tariff will be fittingly answered, it is understood here, by a speech La Follette is scheduled to deliver before the Pennsylvania Grangers at Williams Grove on Thursday of this week. Then the issues between the two wings of the Republican party will be joined, and the biggest and fiercest battle for the control of the party since the old days of "Stalwart" and "Half-breed" will be on. From the first the fighting is likely to be earnest and unrelenting, as the further speeches the President will make at various stopping places during his forthcoming tour of the West will bring prompt and fitting responses from the insurgent leaders in the various localities. The insurgents declare that nothing could suit their purpose better than the President's determination to swing 'round the circle in their territory and make speeches attacking their leaders and the whole movement. This program insures that the feeling engendered during the recent session of Congress will not be allowed to lose any of its intensity, but will be deepened in a way best calculated to solidify the insurgent forces and make unmistakably distinct the issues that have arisen between the President and his stand-pat following and the progressives of the West.

Before the President starts on his Western tour the La Follette Presidential boom will be formally launched and the organization which has been formed to promote it will be openly and aggressively at work.

Friends of La Follette claim there will not be a section of the country from New England to Oregon in which Republicans of prominence and standing will not rush to the standard of the Wisconsin man.

They hint too that the La Follette movement will not be lacking in the necessary financial backing, and it is known here that several men of large wealth both West and East are ready to throw themselves into the fight for the nomination of La Follette.

Already preparations are under way in Chicago to start a daily newspaper in La Follette's interest, while at Los Angeles such a paper has actually taken the field.

The declarations of Senator Cummins against the renomination of Taft and favorable to La Follette contained in an interview given out by the Iowan a few days after his return home from Washington caused some surprise here. It was not expected Senator Cummins would come out openly against Taft for some time yet, if at all, and the fact that he has done so thus promptly on his return home is accepted as proof that the Iowa Senator has found the anti-Taft sentiment of his constituents much stronger than he had estimated it to be before he left Washington.

Senator Cummins, in an interview given out at Des Moines, announced that he would give his unqualified support to Senator La Follette for President. He was unhesitating in his expression of disapproval of President Taft and of his candidacy for the Republican nomination.

"Taft," he said, "is out of harmony with the political views of the rank and file of the Republican party. The whole party I believe is strongly in favor of going on and trying to find some solution for the questions with which the country is now confronted. Without disparaging Taft, I don't believe that he takes the progressive view."

"La Follette," he said, "stands for legislation which is perfectly safe and sane notwithstanding the efforts that hve been made by his enemies to discredit him as unsafe. His judgment on great questions is reliable, and the accusations of being erratic and an unsafe radical are made without any foundation whatever. His views are sound, and the intense earnestness with which he fights for a cause espoused is the only thing that leads many to the erroneous belief that he is unsafe."

The recent special session of Congress, Senator Cummins said, left President Taft with little gained or lost from the standpoint of political strength. The newspaper support accorded the President on the question of reciprocity, he said, was of material aid, but he declared that in the end recoprocity would lose more votes for the Republican party than it would gain.

A King Who Left Home.

set the world to talking, but Paul Mathulka, of Buffalo, N. Y., says he always KEEPS AT HOME the King of all Laxatives—Dr. King's New Life Pills—and that they're a blessing to all his family. Cure constipation, headache, indigestion, dyspepsia. Only 25c at Fariss Klutz Drug Co.

It doesn't take a woman long to come to the point—unless she is trying to sharpen a pencil.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA MAY BE DEMOCRATIC

This Would Mean Four Additional Democrats in U. S. Senate.

(By VICTOR ELLIOTT.)

Washington, Aug. 30.—With the signing of the bill admitting Arizona and New Mexico into the Union, President Taft gave his approval to a measure, which may go a long way in the next year toward wiping out the Republican majority in the United States Senate.

Four new Senators will be added to the roll of the Senate in January, 1912, by the admission to Statehood of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. Nominally the Senate is now Republican. As a matter of fact,, the Senate is in the control of a hybrid majority composed of Democrats and insurgent Republicans.

The Senate at present is composed of fifty Republicans and forty Democrats. There are two vacancies, one caused by the death of Senator Hughes of Colorado and the other arising from the death of Senator Frye of Maine. The legislatures in both of these States are in control of the Democrats, and the two vacancies will be filled by Democrats. Upon the election of Democratic Senators by the legislatures of these two States, the Republican majority nominally ten, will be reduced to eight. Should Arizona and New Mexico elect Democratic Senators, as they probably will, this majority will dwindle down to four.

Elections to fill all state offices will be held in New Mexico and Arizona at an early date. Arrangements to that end will be perfected as soon as the President issues a proclamation announcing his approval of the act admitting the territories to Statehood. The campaign has already begun in New Mexico and Arizona. So far as Washington is concerned, interest in the election centers in the selection of Senators.

It will thus be seen that, while the supposedly responsible Republican Senate leadership is having its trouble, its present difficulties would be heightened by the election of four Democratic Senators.

According to delegate Andrews of New Mexico, that new State will go overwhelmingly Republican.

"There isn't any doubt as to where New Mexico stands politically," he said. "We will have seventy-three members in our first State legislature. I venture to say of this number not to exceed twenty will be Democrats. New Mexico will send two Republican Senators to the United States Senate."

Others, however, say that New Mexico is Democratic.

In Arizona there is considerable doubt as to the outcome. Arizona is nominally Democratic. Although now represented in Congress by a Republican, Arizona has sent many Democratic delegates to Washington. The Democrats are confident of winning the coming election. Word has been received here that the Republicans intend making a stiff fight to turn the new State into the Republican column. This year's election will probably determine whether the new States will cast their electoral votes for a Republican or a Democratic candidate for President. The leaders of both parties realize the importance of the coming election to their party, and are exerting every effort to carry the new State.

In past history Territories have been generally grateful to the party instrumental in having them admitted to the Union. The Arizona-New Mexico Statehood act was approved by a Republican President. Republican leaders in the new States claim that this will give them the prestige at the polls, and that the people will express their gratitude at the polls. Almost without exception upon admission to the Union, new States have allied themselves with the party whose representatives in the White House have approved the act admitting them. Oklahoma is the single exception. Although Oklahoma was admitted by an act passed and approved by a Republican administration that State has always been Democratic. In the past two or three years the Republicans have made material gains in the State. It cast its electoral vote for Bryan in 1908.

The coming election in the new States of Arizona and New Mexico are being looked forward to by politicians with keen interest, for on their outcome depends much. Neither side will be the victor until after a most bitter fight has been won and lost. If the Republicans lose it may mean that a Republican President will have the embarrassing task of trying to rule a Democratic Congress. Although the Republicans may have the slim majority of four in the Senate it will be an easy matter for the Democrats to gain support of four of the Republican insurgents.

ELON COLLEGE.

Situated in the delightful hill country of N. C. All modern advantages in equipment and instruction. Special courses in music, art, expression, teaching, and preparatory branches. Terms very reasonable, $132 to $187 per session of ten months. Twenty-second session opens Sept. 6.

For catalogue or further information, address

PRESIDENT W. A. HARPER,
Elon College, N. C.

MICE IN THE RAILWAY CARS

Traveling Man Always Carries a Trap, and Catches One About Every Other Night.

"On my last trip across the continent I met a man who showed me a hitherto unsuspected danger of sleeping cars," said the traveling man. "The first night out from Denver he occupied the berth across the aisle from mine. Shortly after everybody had turned in for the night I heard him fussing around and I looked out. He had baited an old fashioned mouse trap with cheese and was leaning out to set it on the floor under his berth. Along in the night I thought I heard the trap click. The next morning I got up ahead of my neighbor to watch his maneuvers with the mouse trap. I felt kind of creepy when I saw him pick up the trap with a dead mouse dangling from the wire noose. Later I expressed astonishment at my neighbor's bagging that kind of game on a transcontinental train.

"'Oh, that's nothing,' said he. 'I catch a mouse about every other night in seasons when I am on the road most of the time. I don't know where they make their nests, but there are few of the ordinary coaches that do not carry their share of mice.'

"In Chicago I bought a five-cent mouse trap and set it on the way home, but I did not catch a mouse."

New Variety of Burglar.

Flatbush awoke the other morning to find, to its surprise, that there is one type of burglar which has never been branded and labeled. Heretofore it was supposed that a specimen of every form of burglar was on file at headquarters, but no record was found of the burglar who skins the silverware and cash and confines himself to cold cream, talcum powder and military brushes.—New York Herald.

Is Your "Rent Money" Buying All That It MIGHT BUY?

Or are you, simply because it has seemed "a bother" to read and answer ads, paying $5 or $10 a month more rent than you should pay for equal accommodations?

Might it not be really WORTH FINDING OUT ABOUT?

The devil never has to do a bit of planning to catch a person with a bad temper.

Just Cause for Anger.

"Mrs. Tinmore is so angry with her dentist she vows she will never pay his bill," says the neighbor.

"Why in the world?" asks the caller.

"Well, she got him to put in a bridge for her, and she complained to him that it did not feel right, but he said it was all right and would not be noticed when she got used to it; and as she kept it, of course, although it seemed to make it hard for her to talk—kind of made her voice thick, you know. And yesterday she called up Mr. Tinmore and asked him to bring home some shoes and shirts for their little boys, and Mr. Tinmore kept her repeating it over and over to him the longest time, until he thought he knew what she wanted. And what do you suppose he brought home? A bottle of soothing sirup!"—Judge.

Algebra to Be Made Into Poetry.

It is reported that a French teacher has invented a system for teaching algebra in poetry. About fifty-five years ago there was an educational system in vogue by which a considerable share of the academic curriculum was set to music and sung by the teachers and classes. Even the multiplication table was one of the songs, with the fives column as a chorus, sung to the tune of "Yankee Doodle."—American Educational Review.

Cut Flowers
. For Fall .
Weddings
Get Our Booklet
J. Van Lindley
Nursery Company

Woman loves a clear, rosy complexion. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood, clears the skin, restores ruddy, sound health.

Torturing eczema spreads its burning area every day. Doan's Ointment quickly stops its spreading, instantly relieves the itching, cures it permanently. At any drug store.

Doan's Regulets cure constipation, tone the stomach, stimulate the liver, promote digestion and appetite and easy passages of the bowels. Ask your druggist for them. 25 cents a box.

There's nothing so good for a sore throat as Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil. Cures it in a few hours. Relieves any pain in any part.

The widower, at least, may be justified in thinking his wife is an angel.

Attack Like Tigers.

In fighting to keep the blood pure the white corpuscles attack disease germs like tigers. But often germs multiply so fast the little fighters are overcome. Then see pimples, boils, eczema, saltrheum and sores multiply and strength and appetite fail. This condition demands Electric Bitters to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to expel poisons from the blood. "They are the best blood purifier," writes C. T. Budahn, of Tracy, Calif., "I have ever found." They make rich, red blood, strong nerves and build up your health. Try them. 50c at Fariss Klutz Drug Co.

Blobbs—Jack Rappide is rather fast, isn't he?

Slobbs—I suppose so, in spite of the fact that he is rather loose in his morals.

Accused of Stealing.

E. E. Chamberlain, of Clinton, Me., boldly accuses Bucklen's Arnica Salve of stealing—the sting from burns or scalds—the pain from sores of all kinds—the distress from boils or piles. "It robs cuts, corns, bruises, sprains and injuries of their terror," he says, "as a healing remedy its equal don't exist." Only 25c at Fariss Klutz Drug Co.

A widower says it is better to have loved and been bossed than never to have been married at all.

Foley Kidney Pills will check the progress of your kidney and bladder trouble and heal by removing the cause. Try them. Howard Gardner.

It is the little things of life that are most annoying. Even the small mosquito bores one dreadfully.

GARDNER'S
CHILL
PILLS
Cure Chills
50c
Per Bottle
Howard Gardner
DRUGGIST
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

NINETY EIGHT PEOPLE SAW MUSICIANS DEFEAT PATRIOTS.

Spartanburg, S. C., Aug. 30.—Combs pitched such a game as he twirled against Charlotte last week, allowing only three hits, one of which was a scratch, and easily defeating Greensboro by the score of 5 to 1. Eldridge was effective until the eighth inning. In this inning the locals connected with his delivery for six hits and four stolen bases were made, netting three runs.

Greensboro scored in the first inning on Rickard's single and infield outs by Doyle and Fuller. The Spartans scored twice on Kipp's pass. Wagnon's single and Doak's error.

A delayed double steal by Kipp and Laval in the eighth, the pitching of Combs and a catch of a foul by Kipp featured the performance. The game was the fastest of the season being played in 1 hour and 10 minutes.

The box score:

Spartanburg—	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Kipp, ss.	3	2	2	3	2	0
Laval, 2b.	4	1	1	1	4	0
Wagnon, cf.	4	1	2	1	0	0
McCarthy, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0	0
Totman, rf.	4	1	2	0	0	1
Watson, lf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Westlake, c.	4	0	3	6	2	0
Wideman, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Combs, p.	3	0	1	1	3	0
Totals	33	5	12	27	11	1

Greensboro—	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Rickard, cf.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3	0
Fuller, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0	0
Doak, 3b.	2	0	0	0	5	1
Clapp, lf.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Lowman, rf.	3	0	2	2	0	0
Carroll, ss.	2	0	0	1	2	0
Stuart, c.	3	0	0	5	2	0
Eldridge, p.	3	0	0	0	5	0
Totals	28	1	3	24	18	1

By innings:—	R.
Spartanburg	200 000 03*—5
Greensboro	100 000 000—1

Summary: Two-base hits—Westlake. Sacrifice hits—Carroll, Wideman, Base on balls—off Combs 1, off Eldridge 1. Struck out—by Combs 6, by Eldridge 5. Stolen bases—Kipp, Laval, Wagnon 2. Totman 2. Double plays—Eldridge, Carroll to Fuller. Left on bases—Greensboro 2, Spartanburg 6. First base on errors—Spartanburg 1. Time—1 hour and 10 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Wilkinson. Attendance—98.

OTHER CAROLINA ASSOCIATION GAMES WERE RAINED OUT.

No games were played at Winston and Anderson yesterday on account of rain. Double headers between Winston and Charlotte and Greenville are scheduled for this afternoon.

Many a Suffering Woman

Drags herself painfully through her daily tasks, suffering from backache, headache, nervousness, loss of appetite and poor sleep, not knowing her ills are due to kidney and bladder troubles. Foley Kidney Pills give quick relief from pain and misery and a prompt return to health and strength. No woman who so suffers can afford to overlook Foley Kidney Pills. Howard Gardner.

Judge a man by his companions rather than by his relations. His companions are usually of his own selection, but his relations are thrust upon him.

Do not allow your kidney and bladder trouble to develop beyond the reach of medicine. Take Foley Kidney Pills. They give quick results and stop irregularities with surprising promptness. Howard Gardner.

Many a woman never knows what she wants until she discovers what her husband does not want.

Hay Fever, Asthma and Summer Colds Must be relieved quickly and Foley's Honey and Tar Compound will do it. E. M. Stewart, 1034 Wolfram St., Chicago, writes: "I have been greatly troubled during the hot summer months with Hay Fever and find that by using Foley's Honey and Tar Compound I get great relief." Many others who suffer similarly will be glad to benefit by Mr. Stewart's experience. Howard Gardner.

Crawford—You say this contrivance is an entirely original invention?

Crabshaw—Why, man, it's something that wasn't even in use among the Chinese thousands of years ago.—New York Times.

You'll Bring Your Friends Here—Many of Them; and Afterward, They'll Bring THEIR FRIENDS!

For that's the process of growth for a Restaurant.

It's not the easiest business in the world—this restaurant business. You'll have to earn the Patron's good will on his first visit, and earn it all over again on each succeeding visit.

Yet—we're doing that, right along. May we try to earn and to re-earn YOUR good will?

CLEGG'S UP-TOWN CAFE
A. NIXON, Proprietor.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS IN THE BIG LEAGUES

National.

At New York—
St. Louis 5; New York 7.

At Brooklyn—
Cincinnati-Brooklyn—rain.

At Boston—
Boston-Pittsburg—rain.

At Philadelphia—
First game—Chicago-Philadelphia—rain. Second game—Chicago 3; Philadelphia 5.

American.

At Cleveland—
Washington 2; Cleveland 1.

At Detroit—
Philadelphia 8; Detroit 9 (11 innings).

At Chicago—
Boston 0; Chicago 3.

At St. Louis—
New York 7; St. Louis 4.

Southern.

At Memphis—
Atlanta 1; Memphis 0.

At Montgomery—
Mobile 4; Montgomery 9.

At New Orleans—
Birmingham 2; New Orleans 0.

At Nashville—
Chattanooga 3; Nashville 7.

South Atlantic.

At Albany—
Jacksonville 9; Albany 10.

At Columbus—
Savannah 2; Columbus 12.

At Columbia—
S. A. L. 3; Columbia 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Carolina Association.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Winston	68	37	.648
GREENSBORO	65	41	.613
Charlotte	49	57	.462
Anderson	46	58	.442
Spartanburg	44	60	.423
Greenville	42	61	.408

American.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	77	42	.647
Detroit	74	48	.607
Boston	62	58	.517
New York	63	59	.516
Cleveland	59	60	.496
Chicago	61	60	.504
Washington	51	70	.421
St. Louis	35	85	.292

National.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	72	44	.621
Chicago	67	44	.604
Pittsburg	69	48	.590
Philadelphia	64	52	.552
St. Louis	61	55	.526
Cincinnati	53	611	.465
Brooklyn	45	69	.395
Boston	29	87	.250

Southern.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New Orleans	68	46	.596
Montgomery	66	51	.564
Birmingham	65	54	.546
Nashville	60	57	.513
Chattanooga	60	61	.496
Memphis	56	66	.454
Mobile	52	66	.441
Atlanta	46	77	.374

South Atlantic.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Columbia	42	19	.689
Albany	36	24	.600
Columbus	33	36	.559
Macon	31	27	.534
S. A. L.	26	36	.419
Jacksonville	28	35	.444
Savannah	25	36	.410
Charleston	22	39	.361

BELIEVES DISSOLUTION OF LEAGUE IS INEVITABLE

Dope Writer of Charlotte Observer After Expressing This Opinion Gives Several Propositions That are Being Considered.

The following from yesterday's Charlotte Observer will be of interest to baseball fans in Greensboro:

With the approach of the close of the fourth season of the Carolina Association, it is interesting to speculate upon the probable composition of the league for next season. In many respects the association has been a success, chiefly a success in duration, for it is seldom for a league of such size as this to run along for four years without interruption when a majority of the clubs were losing money uniformly. Financially, it has never been a blaze by any means. With possibly one or two exceptions each season, all the clubs have been losers, particularly those in the southern end of the circuit.

It is evident, however, that the day of the Carolina Association is over and its dissolution inevitable. For many reasons, it would be unwise to attempt base ball in the same six cities under similar conditions of the past. There is no rational use in trying to drive baseball into a patronage. The propelling power must come the other way and must of necessity spring from a rivalry existing among the cities composing the circuit. For this reason, the Carolina Association will never become a successful league from a financial way of looking at it and the men who have been furnishing the sport to the people for four years can not be expected to magnanimously dish out the pastime from season to season without reward and more especially without the hope of reward.

Prospectively, baseball in Charlotte, Winston and Greensboro is a good proposition. While each or all of these cities might lose one season, or two seasons, or for four seasons, if you please, the franchise is a valuable asset and worth having for its future promises. The situation with the South Carolina towns is otherwise, with the bare possible exception of Spartanburg which has never had a team calculated to set anybody crazy about the game in that good city. Anderson never did have any business in the league, although its gameness has been remarkable. Greenville is really the most disappointing of the whole gang for with a team that has been fighting for the rag four years and winning it once out of the four attempts, the attendance there has never been sufficient to support the club and the franchise is not counted a good asset. The men who have been promoting the sport there have a right to be disappointed and are excusable for their disposition now to surrender and get out of the way.

In connection with the talk about a new circuit, there are several propositions that present themselves and several prospective circuits that would appear sensible to form, have been suggested, as follows:

The proposition that is now being talked more widely up this way is a league composed of Charlotte, Winston, Greensboro, Raleigh, Durham and Wilmington.

Here is another, Danville, Roanoke, Raleigh, Greensboro, Winston and Charlotte.

To carry the circuit in the other direction, this has been suggested: Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Columbia, Augusta and Charleston.

Or this, Columbia, Greenville, Spartanburg, Charlotte, Greensboro and Winston.

Advocates of an eight-club circuit find a solution here: Greensboro, Winston, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Columbia, Augusta and Charleston.

In many respects a strictly North Carolina league might prove advantageous and most successful, although the second proposition would guarantee a Class C company and bring together one of the most compact leagues in the country.

For Charlotte the third proposal is not feasible and would be the least advantageous of them all while the next is entirely more plausible.

The last plan would find many enemies for the reason that the promoters in this section are afraid to attempt a circuit of eight clubs, especially since the attendance in the South Atlantic cities has been so feeble during the past season, except Columbia which happened for one time to have a winning team and would hardly now consent to jump from its present company.

It is not doubted that the South Atlantic league and the Virginia league will be re-organized this winter, and the chance for improvement of the interests of this company were never brighter and will hardly ever be brighter again. All the present owners of franchises need to do is to get active and not wait until Christmas to lay their plans for the next season.

More people, men and women, are suffering from kidney and bladder trouble than ever before, and each year more of them turn for quick relief and permanent benefit to Foley's Kidney Remedy, which has proven itself to be one of the most effective remedies for kidney and bladder ailments that medical science has devised. Howard Gardner.

Mother—I saw you kissing my daughter.

"Yes, but only out of desperation. I couldn't think of anything to say to her."—Fliegende Blatter.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SCHEDULE.

N. B.—The following schedule figures are published only as information and are not guaranteed:

12:20 a. m., No. 29 daily, Birmingham special. Through Pullman sleeping and observation car, New York to Birmingham. Dining car service.

12:32 a. m., No. 32 daily, the Southern's Southeastern Limited Pullman sleeping cars from Jacksonville and Augusta to New York. Also handles Pullman Sleeping car from Raleigh and Greensboro to Washington, D. C., this car ready for occupancy at Greensboro, 10:00 p. m. Dining car service.

12:45 a. m., No. 112 daily, for Raleigh and Goldsboro. Pullman sleeping car from Winston-Salem and Raleigh.

2:10 a. m., No. 30 daily, Birmingham special, Pullman sleeping and observation car for New York. Day coach to Washington. Dining car service.

2:25 a. m., No. 31 daily. The Southern's Southeastern Limited. Pullman sleeping cars, New York to Jacksonville and Augusta. Pullman Sleeping Car from Washington to Greensboro and Raleigh. Dining car service.

3:45 a. m., No 45, daily, local for Charlotte, connecting for Atlanta and points South.

7:10 a. m., No 8 daily, local for Richmond connecting at Danville with Norfolk train.

7:20 a. m., No. 37, daily, New York and Atlanta and New Orleans Limited. Pullman Drawing-room sleeping cars, and club and observation cars New York to New Orleans. Pullman sleeping cars New York to Asheville, Charlotte and Macon. Pullman Chair car Greensboro to Montgomery. Solid Pullman train. Dining car service.

7:30 a. m., No. 108, daily, for Durham, Raleigh and local points. Handles Pullman Sleeping Car from Washington to Raleigh.

7:35 a. m., No. 11 daily, local to Atlanta. Sleeping car from Richmond to Charlotte and Norfolk to Asheville.

7:45 a. m., No. 150 daily, except Sunday, for Ramseur.

8:15 a. m., No. 237 daily, for Winston-Salem, and daily except Sunday, for N. Wilkesboro.

9:30 a. m., No. 44 daily, for Washington and points North.

9:40 a. m., No. 144 daily, for Raleigh and Goldsboro. Handles Atlanta-Raleigh sleeping car.

12:30 p. m., No. 21, daily for Asheville and Waynesville and local points handling coaches and chair car through to Asheville and Waynesville.

12:50 p. m., No., 130 daily for Sanford, Fayetteville and Wilmington.

12:55 p. m., No 7 daily, local for Charlotte and points South.

1:40 p. m., No. 36 daily, U. S. fast mail for Washington, New York and points North. Handles Pullman Sleeping Cars from Birmingham and New Orleans to New York and Pullman Sleeping Car, Memphis to Richmond. Day coaches to Washington. Dining Car service.

2:20 p. m., No. 207 daily, except Sunday, for Winston-Salem, making connection for North Wilkesboro.

2:30 p. m., No. 151 daily, except Sunday, for Madison.

4:20 p. m., No. 22 daily, for Durham, Raleigh and Goldsboro. Handles parlor car to Goldsboro.

3:30 p. m., No. 230 daily, except Sunday, for Ramseur.

3:45 p. m., No. 132 daily for Sanford.

4:55 p. m., No. 131 daily, for Mt. Airy.

6:10 p. m., No. 35 daily, U. S. fast mail for Atlanta and points South. Pullman sleeping cars to New Orleans and Birmingham and Pullman sleeping car Richmond to Asheville, DiDning car service.

6:35 p. m., No. 235 daily, for Winston-Salem.

7:20 p. m., No. 43 daily for Atlanta. Pullman sleeping car and coaches to Atlanta.

10:13 p. m., No. 38 daily, New York, Atlanta and New Orleans Limited. Pullman sleeping cars, and club and observation cars to New York. Dining car service. Solid Pullman train.

1:20 p. m., No. 233 daily, for Winston-Salem.

10:31 p. m., No. 12 daily, local for Richmond. Handles Pullman sleeping cars for Richmond and Norfolk.

E. H. COAPMAN,
V-P. and Gen. Mgr., Washington, D. C.
S. H. HARDWICK, P. T. M., Washington, D. C.
H. F. CARY, G. P. A., Washington, D. C.
R. L. VERNON, D. P. A., Charlotte, N. C.
W. H. McCLAMERY, P. & T. A. Greensboro, N. C.

WHEN WRONG WAS RIGHT

By ANNA MUNDSON

Dick Doring flung the book into the corner where the evening paper already lay, crumpled and despised. Hopefully he glanced at the clock, but the hands were still low on the dial. It was not yet 7:30, though it seemed fully an hour since he had last looked up to see the hands at twenty minutes past.

It was too early in the season to have a fire, too early to have the windows closed, but the glass was down and the shades were drawn, and the rain beat mournfully against the panes.

There were times when Doring liked to sit beside the fire with a book and his pipe, and hear the big drops splash against the sash. But that was when he was comfortable in mind and body, and the suggestion of the discomfort outside heightened the sense of coziness within. Tonight he was not comfortable in mind and this conditions was reflected in his physical being.

He had dined early because there was nothing else to do, and now he found the paper dull and the books which, in other times, were his favorites now actually boring him. He did not feel like dressing and going to the theater—all plays were of love; of love that ended happily, and therefore they were not true to life. Look at his own experience! Just because he had told Lena Clayton that her newest fall dress made her look ten years older, there had been a quarrel and for the fifth time she had given back the ring and had burst into tears. There was no longer any novelty in receiving his ring back, and her tears were always an accompaniment to the ceremony.

Before he had always protested his penitence before the first round tear—

Flung the Book Into a Corner.

herald of the flood to come—had made its journey down her rounded cheek. This time he had been thoroughly out of humor with himself, Lena and the world in general. He had slipped the ring into his pocket and had told her that if she wanted it again she could ask for it, as various unpleasant things would happen to him before he would make any more overtures.

So matters had stood for more than three weeks. Dick told himself that Lena would never be the first to speak, and he also tried miserably to convince himself that it would be insane to humor her by abasing himself again. He explained to himself that he was forever apologizing—which was very true—and he neglected to add that always the fault was his—which was equally the truth.

More than once, despite this new determination, he had been tempted to call up. He had even taken up the receiver of the telephone to get a connection, but the voice of the operator who served the switchboard of the apartment house had broken the charm, and he had muttered something about having changed his mind and had replaced the receiver on the hook.

Now he rose from his chair and approached the telephone. The shiny black box held interesting possibilities. In five minutes he could gain speech with Lena without going out into the rain. In five minutes he could set at rest all doubts and worries—or in five minutes he could call Benny Harmer over to play poker. He knew that Belding was in and they could make it a three-handed game and ignore the rain and lovers' quarrels.

He raised the receiver from the hook and gave Harmer's number. In a moment a feminine voice answered and Doring started. He had never noticed before how much like Lena Clayton, Lina Harmer, Ben's sister, spoke. Funny that they should both be named Lena and both should speak alike.

"That you, Lena?" he called. "This is Dick, Dick Doring."

"Dicky, you darling," came in fervent tones over the wire, nearly causing Doring to drop the receiver. "I knew that you would be the first to speak."

"I say! Who is this?" demanded Doring.

"It's Lena, of course," came the reply. "Lena Clayton, since you seem to know so many Lenas. Whom did you think it was?"

"Lina Harmer," explained Doring promptly.

"Her name is Caroline," cried the one at the wire.

"Benny calls her Lina, you know, though you girls call her Carrie."

"That's too thin, Dickie," came in mocking tones. "The Horners' number is in the South exchange. This is Main. You couldn't have made such a mistake, neither could central. You called me up and your nerve failed you."

"It's no such thing," declared Doring hotly. "I called Benny up to invite him over to play poker. I gave the number distinctly. Anyway," he added triumphantly, "you spoke first."

"What a fibber!" came in shocked tones. "Why, you called me up."

"But you spoke first," he insisted. "You said 'Hello.'"

"Of course I did," admitted Lena, "but you spoke first when you called my number."

"I didn't call your number," insisted Doring. "I tell you I was trying to get Benny Harmer over to play poker."

"And so you called me up," she retorted. "Did you decide to change the game to—hearts?"

"It is a pretty good game on a lonesome night like this," said Doring. "If you'll admit that you spoke first I'll come over."

"I won't do any such thing. How do you know that I want to have you over here?"

"Don't you?" pleadingly.

"That's telling," teased Lena. "Why don't you ask if you can come and find out?"

"Because I said I was going to wait and make you speak first," he explained. "Of course, now that you did speak first, I don't mind telling you that I saw you yesterday in the new dress and you look stunning."

"Do you really think so?" asked the girl. "It's an awfully pretty dress and it makes me look five years younger."

"An error of fifteen years all told," declared Doring; "but you haven't asked me over yet."

"You haven't asked to come, and you can't come until you admit that you called up and that's speaking first."

"Let's call it a tie," he suggested. "I didn't call you, you didn't call, so we neither of us spoke first."

"If you didn't call me, then ring off, and you can get the wire you wanted. I'll hang up the receiver."

"Don't do that," pleaded Doring. "I guess—well, I didn't call up, but I'll say I did. I guess I wanted to and—well—I spoke first. Now may I come over please?"

"If you will be a very good and polite little boy, perhaps I'll let you come and—and make up."

"What was that pause between the 'ands?'" demanded Doring. "Was it kiss and make up?"

"Suppose you come over and find out," came the tormenting suggestion.

"I'll be right over," promised Doring as he hung up the receiver, and rushed over to the closet where his storm coat hung.

The boy on duty at the switch board looked up as Doring pased before the desk.

"What was that number I called a little while ago?" he asked.

"You called 1126 South, but I guess I done give you that number in main you always calls up," announced the youth, "I'm sorry I made a mistake, Mr. Doring.

"I'm not," announced Doring as he passed over a bill. "You got the right number, even if it was wrong."

Twins Made Difficulty.

In the early days of the reign of the late King Leopold of Belgium, a seventh son was born to a Brussels woman, and when the king heard of it and was told that the boy was the seventh successive one, and that no girl had ocme to the family, he asked to be the baby's godfather. Ever since then every seventh son born in Brussels has had the same honor, and the mothers have received gifts in keeping with their station in life. King Albert, in carrying out the old usage a short time ago, had some difficulty because the seventh son was twins. He could not stand for both boys, because that would give the family two Alberts. The remedy was found by Queen Elizabeth, who suggested that her little son, the Duke of Brabant, be the godfather of the eighth boy, who consequently received the name of Leopold.

Child in Forgotten Grave.

A touching little incident occurred at Santa Barbara, Cal., the other day when laborers excavating in an avenue uncovered the forgotten grave of a little child. Three feet under the public highway, unmarked by headstone or monument, a tiny coffin, bearing a silver name plate with this inscription: "Our Darling," stopped the picks and shovels of men digging a trench for a gas main. There was nothing to indicate the identity of the dead child. The condition of casket and body indicates that it has been in the grave for at least fifteen years.

Didn't Follow Instructions.

Bald Patron—Here! I've rubbed this dope on my head for three weeks without result, yet you said it would grow hair on a billard ball.

"Well, how do you expect it to grow hair on a billard ball when you rub it on your head?"—Life.

Where Was the Moon?

Gerald—Do you remember the foggy night I proposed to you?

Mame—I have a hazy recollection of it.

Raising The Maine

If it is true that the raising of the Maine shows that we went to war with Spain unnecessarily, it is a sad fact, but quick "Snap" judgments as a rule always result disastrously. Remember that a store that has proved itself through years of careful and conscientious service is the store at which you want to deal and a store where you never will be disappointed.

Place your confidence in this store for you are getting a service that is based on solid sound judgment.

FARISS-KLUTZ
DRUG COMPANY
"The Store That Appreciates Your Business"

Drink Mt. Vernon Springs Mineral Water and be Healthy

5 Gallon Bottles for $1.00

FORDHAM'S DRUG STORE
514 South Elm St. C. C. Fordham, Prop.

If "Bargain Hunting" Is Extravagance, Isn't It Strange That Bargain Hunters Can Always Afford It!

And haven't you noticed that, even if the family income is not at all great, the bargain hunting woman always seems to have the money with which to indulge her "extravagance?"

This fact should teach her critics something—perhaps teach them that the fixed habit of intelligent buying, based upon a persistent study of the ads, is a form of "extravagance" that should prevail in every home in the land!

Greensboro Commercial School
GRE ENSBORO, N. C.

Opens the way for you to secure a good position as soon as you are ready for it. Don't put off the preparation until some more convenient time. Make up your mind to enter our school at the opening of the Fall Term, September 5, 1911, and get your education in Shorthand, Bookkeeping, and the Commercial Branches while you are young. Day and night school until June, 1912. Literature sent upon request.

Free Motion Pictures
CHANGED DAILY
At Lindley Park
Dance Tuesday and Friday Nights

The Airman's Courtship

Mr. Peabody lived for his daughter Lillian, one of the handsomest young girls among the "400." She was tall and graceful and had charmingly frank manners, as only an American girl can have them.

Tonight the great multi-millionaire gave a ball. It was now long past midnight and tired out with dancing, Lillian was sitting with young Count Pierre de Lussones, in one of the large salons of the Fifth avenue mansion.

The count moved a little closer to her and sat down on the luxurious divan covered with the skin of an immense polar bear. Pierre de Lussones lit a cigarette and they began to chat like old friends. She tried to tease him a little.

"So you have come over here to marry an heiress, you say?"

"Yes; or, rather, it was a syndicate of my creditors who sent me over. I am tired of everything and only consented because it gave me an opportunity to take this beautiful trip, my last voyage."

"People say you are going to marry Annie Stangerson."

"That homely little silly! No, no. I could not do it, and none of the others who are willing to take me have enough money to guild our escutcheon."

"But what do you mean when you speak of your last voyage?"

"I am very fond of you, Miss Lillian, you are the only friend I have in this money crazed country, so I will tell you.

"My debts amount to three hundred and odd thousand francs. I am tired of a life which I despise, and I have no wish to prolong it. I am used to luxury, and I admit I am a coward, now that poverty or surrender of my selfrespect stares me in the face. Tomorrow I am to make an attempt at breaking the record for altitude, and so I see a chance of ending my existence in a poetical manner, flying ever higher, toward the sky, until the rarefied air robs me of my consciousness, and puts me to sleep forever."

"Suicide?"

"Perhaps. But at any rate is will be a beautiful death and my family will believe it was an accident."

Lillian blushed a little and said gayly: "I am coming to see you off. I will help you. It will be very exciting."

Rather vexed, Lussones replied:

"Of course, if you like sensations, you will get all of it you want."

Lillian took two flowers from a vase.

"Are they not lovely!" she said. "I do love orchids."

"I prefer these," he replied, pointing to the flowers she was wearing.

"Oh, the forget-me-nots, which you call myosotis. When you give them to anybody in this country, it means as much as a proposal."

Mr. Peabody's genial face appeared in the doorway.

"So here you two are sitting all alone."

"It is late. I must go home."

Lillian arrived at the aerodrome early. In her hand she held a great bouquet of yellow orchids.

Pierre was smoking nervously. Dressed in his airman's suit of fur and his close-fitting fur cap, he looked like a big sea lion.

His aeroplane was wheeled out of the hangar. Lillian was walking silently at his side. His only thought was: "This is to be my last flight."

Lillian, raising herself on tip-toes, said to him: "Here, Pierre," (she had never called him by his first name before), "let me tie these flowers to your machine." And she tied them firmly to a bar in front of him.

Then he gave the signal, and his mechanic started the propeller. There was a roar from the motor, a whirring buzz from the propeller and the powerful machine began to soar upward.

He puts on more speed. Upwards he flies. He passes through a layer of clouds. The air is biting, his face is frozen, his hands heavy and numb, and his coat collar seems to be growing too tight for him.

Lillian's bouquet tied firmly to the rod, is losing the petals of its flowers one by one, and Lussones says to himself: "This is the way my life will go, too."

Suddenly his eyes open wide. He sees a little blue flower, then one more, and again another. Under the orchids, robbed of their petals by the breeze raised by the propeller, appears a bouquet of forget-me-nots, the engagement flower.

Lussones glides towards the earth. His machine descends in a beautiful vol plane, with the grace of a bird, flying in circles rapidly growing smaller. The air whistles about his ears, he catches sight of the earth, touches it gently and stops.

Dazed with excitement, Pierre rises in his seat. The crowd yells with excitement. He has broken all records. A score of arms lift him up and carry him shoulder high through the madly excited throng. Lillian is there, her face is pale with emotion; she forgets everything, throws her arms about Pierre's neck, sobbing and laughing at the same time.

"Oh, dear! how I have been afraid. I have been terribly punished, but I may as well confess it right here—I would have married you, even if you had not broken the record, or I would never have married at all."

Unique Map Made for Aviators.

Aviation has made such advances within the last year that it now takes rank with yachting and automobiling in that special maps, maps for airmen only, have been published.

The aviator's map, the only complete one in existence, was published in Paris a short time ago, was drawn up by the army geographical department and is evidence of the value set upon aeroplanes by the French war office. The new map was drawn to silence the complaints of the airmen who declared that previous maps were incomplete and were little better than useless in the London Mail flight from Paris to the eastern frontier. Experimenting in the making of a new map was begun by Commandant Poiachi, who used Chalons, the home of the famous flying school of Mourmelon, as the first subject. It is the airman's map of this country that has just appeared. Printed brightly in six colors, is corresponds with what an aviator would see of the country below him if he were flying at a height of 600 feet. Roads are shown by a white line; woods and forests by splashes of green; the ups and downs of the land by shading—light for a low elevation, dark for a high one; cities and towns stand out in red. Wind mills, church towers, factory chimneys, telegraph wires, and even tall and isolated trees are indicated much in the same way as are lighthouses on a mariner's map. Spots where it is dangerous to land owing to the uneven land are marked with red crosses for the airman to avoid. It is proposed to continue the work and map the entire country of France in this way for the benefit of pleasure seeking airmen and for the government's convenience as well.

This Fish Story Is Quite True.

"It's gospel truth," said the cabin boy of the submarine Nautilus. "We were down somewhere near the bottom of the ocean, and I was peeping through the porthole when I saw a little fish not much bigger than a red herring swallow a fish three times its own size. The herring looked mighty uncomfortable and unshapely after it got the big fish all gulped down, but that's what happened just as sure as I am standing here."

The Nautilus of Jules Verne's creation met with many wonderful adventures during its voyages made famous in "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." Much that happened verged on the impossible. Still, the cabin boy may have told the truth all the same, for a deep sea fish has been discovered that swallows other fish actually larger than itself. Chiasmondon niger is the scientific name of this deep sea pig. It has formidable teeth, a mouth of enormous capacity and a stomach of such distensibility that nothing less than a whale seems too big for it to swallow. In the accompanying illustration, from Harper's Magazine, two views of chiasfodon niger are shown, indicating the distended appearance of the fish after a hearty meal. The meal, it will be noticed, must have been several times larger than the mealer.

Filling Up the Earth.

The preliminary figures of the census taken last year in Germany, which give a total population of the empire of 64,896,831, as compared with 60,641,489 in 1905, show a rate of increase of 7.02 per cent., a falling off of 0.56 per cent. per decade. The greatest decennial rate of increase is 30 per cent. in Australasia, North America following with 20 per cent., South America 15 per cent., Africa 10 per cent., and Asia at the bottom of the list with six per cent. For the whole earth the mean decennial rate of increase is 8 per cent., and at this rate the 28,000,000 square miles comprising the fertile regions of the earth—which Ravenstein computed can only support 207 persons per square mile—will have their maximum population of 5,994,000,000 persons in the year 2,072. This estimate allows 14 persons per square mile in the 18,000,000 square miles of steppes and deserts.

Branding Criminals in England.

The branding of criminals, which a judge suggests might advantageously be revived for the benefit of deported aliens, was abolished in England in 1778. Until then, this punishment was inflicted in open court, generally in the presence of the judge, the necessary implements—the iron brand, the chafing dish, and the iron grapper for keeping the hand steady—being always in readiness. The usual brand was an "R" applied to the left shoulder. Child stealing, etc., however, were at one time punished by branding the offender with "R" on the shoulder (for rogue), "M" on the right shoulder (for man-slayer), and "T" on the left hand (for thief).

England's One Archpriest.

England possesses one, and only one archpriest. He is the rector of Haccombe, in Devonshire, who will be found duly credited with the title of "archpriest" in "Crockford." The archpriest of Haccombe can claim the right to wear lawn sleeves, to sit next to the bishop of Exeter at all public functions, and to be exempt from all "visitations," except those of an archbishop; but the present rector claims immunity only from his archbishop's visitation. The office of archpriest must be of immense antiquity, because it is found among the Copts of Egypt who seceded from the rest of Christendom in the fifth century.

A Serious Matter.

"We're in a terrible plight. Our cook left last week."

"Can't you get another?"

"No; that's the trouble. She wouldn't give us a recommendation."

A National Searchlight

THE SENIOR PARTNER was disturbed. The little boy of one of the firm's traveling men was critically ill. The distracted mother begged that her husband be notified.

A Long Distance Bell Telephone call located him, but he had gone to a neighboring town to sell goods.

Would the Telephone people reach him? The Telephone people would try. They found him and he started for home at once.

The Universal Bell Telephone System is a national searchlight. It seeks the distant person for you and locates him if it is possible.

By the way, have you a Bell Telephone?

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company

TWENTY-EIGHT FIRMS WILL GO ON TRADE EXCURSION

All Approached Are Enthusiastic Over Project—Where Stops Will Be Made.

To date the following concerns have signed for space on the trade excursion train to be operated from Greensboro the latter part of September:

Greensboro Life Insurance Company.
American Exchange Bank.
Southern Life & Trust Company.
Dixie Fire Insurance Company.
Greensboro Loan and Trust Company.
Greensboro Ice and Coal Company.
Security Life & Annuity Company.
Vanstory Clothing Company.
W. F. Clegg.
American Commission Company.
Petty-Reid Company.
The Smitherman Company.
The Patterson Company.
Transou Hat Company.
W. I. Anderson Company.
Telfair Sanitarium.
Foster & Caviness.
Odell Hardware Co.
Cheek-Houston Piano Company.
J. W. Scott & Company.
J. N. Leak.
Greensboro Commercial School.
J. Van Lindley Nursery Company.
Hotel Hutfline.
The Meyers Company.
W. H. Dorsett.
Carolina Fair Association.
Huntley-Stockton-Hill Company.

Secretary McLean stated this afternoon that the merchants approached are enthusiastic over the proposed trip and it is believed that 50 or more will have agreed to go on the trip by tomorrow night. This morning in response to an inquiry W. D. Meyer, who is in New York, wired as follows: "Always willing to keep Greensboro going. Count on us in trade excursion."

The train, which will be on the road for two days, will stop at the following places:

Greensboro, Climax, Millboro, Cedar Falls, Franklinville, Ramseur, Julian, Liberty, Staley, Siler City, Ore Hill, Bear Creek, Bonlee, Goldston, Gulf, Sanford, Cameron, Vass, Lake View, Manley, Southern Pines, Aberdeen, Pinehurst, Carthage, West End, Jackson Springs, Candor, Biscoe, Troy, Star, Mt. Gilead, Steeds, Asbury, Bowers' Mills, Michfield, Dewey, Ulah, Randleman, Trinity, High Point, Thomasville, Lexington, Welcome, Eller, Winston-Salem, Bethania, Rural Hall, Germanton, Walnut Cove, Belews Creek, Stokesdale, Summerfield, Greensboro.

PRECIOUS METALS USED IN MANUFACTURE OF TELEPHONES

Special to Telegram.

New York, Aug. 30.—It is an interesting fact, and one not generally known, that the precious metals, such as platinum, gold, silver and even precious stones, are used extensively in the manufacture of telephone apparatus.

An official of the Western Electric Company, the largest manufacturer of telephone apparatus in the world, recently made the statement that this company is making use of more than a ton of platinum each year. When it is considered that the value of platinum is 30 per cent greater than pure gold, it can be easily seen that this expensive metal would not be used unless results justify it. Experience has shown, however, that platinum, because it possesses the necessary hardness to resist wear and is absolutely non-corrodible, is the best metal for the contact points in telephone apparatus. That is why this company uses more than half a million dollars' worth in the course of a year and platinum is going up every year at that.

The chief supply of platinum comes from the Ural Mountains in Russia, but the best yields have been exhausted and the expense of extraction increases while the yield decreases. Only very small quantities of this useful metal have been found in America, and while attempts have been made to develop a supply, especially from some of the sands in the Pacific States, little can be hoped for in this direction. The present indications are that Russia will continue to supply over 95 per cent of the total consumption.

SAY POLICEMAN IS NOT AS GOOD AS A DOG

New York, Aug. 30.—Police Commissioner Waldo has decided that the police dogs will stay in the Arkville Police Station, in Flatbush, Brooklyn, because the majority of the residents in that section want them.

Letters received by the Commissioner explain among other things that the dogs are better for up-to-date thieves than policemen. The clever thief drives up to the scene of his operations in an automobile and leaves it standing in front of the building he is working in. A policeman will notice the machine, but a police dog will nose about the house, and should anything be wrong he ferrets it out.

Three Enter Across Continent Race.

New York, Aug. 30.—So far there are three entrants in the $50,000 coast to coast aero race. They are Harry N. Atwood, C. P. Rodgers and Robert G. Fowler.

Very few women can take their figures in swimming with her.

NEGRO MURDER IN FAYETTEVILLE ON LAST NIGHT

Negro Dance Hall Scene of Crime—Murderer Said He Would Kill Someone.

Special to Telegram.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30.—Will Morris, colored, was shot and killed by Jim Blackman, another negro, at a negro dance in the F. I. L. I. armory here last night. From what the police can learn there seemed to be no dispute between the two but that Morris arose from where he was sitting and walked across the floor when Blackman followed and shot him when Morris turned around.

A mixed excursion from Wilmington was in the city and the Fayetteville negroes were entertaining the colored visitors, who had just left for their return trip when the shooting occurred.

It was brought out at the coroner's inquest that Blackman boasted that he was going to kill somebody before the night was gone.

New Japanese Cabinet.

Tokio, Japan, Aug. 31.—A new Japanese cabinet has been announced. It will succeed the Katsura ministry.

Excursion Wrecked! No one Hurt.

Greenville, S. C., Aug. 30.—A Sunday school excursion train leaving Charlotte this morning over the Charlotte-Atlanta division of the Southern Railway, bound for Johnson City, Tenn., was wrecked four miles south of King's Mountain at 9:40 o'clock, derailing the tender, one baggage car and five coaches and injuring twenty-two of the 173 passengers.

None of the injured passengers were seriously hurt. With a few exceptions the most of them were residents of Charlotte.

The cause of the wreck is unknown. Two hundred feet of track were torn up and all trains were delayed several hours.

Before Judge Eure.

In the Municipal Court this morning Judge Eure meted out the following punishment:

William Whitfield was fined $7.50 and cost for drinking.

William Headen was given sixty days on the roads for gambling.

Eva Headen was dismissed on payment of the cost, being charged with a similar offense.

Will Preach At Centenary Tonight.

Rev. D. Vance Price, of Mt. Airy, will preach at Centenary church tonight at 8 o'clock.